

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 518.]

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On WEDNESDAY, September 12th, the Rev. W. BROCK will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN in the Evening. Services at Twelve and half-past Six.

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Notice is also hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Members will also be held at the same place and day, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely, at which meeting certain proposals will be made to the Members, and resolutions founded thereon, proposed, having for their object an arrangement whereby the Members of the Society who wish to withdraw therefrom may secure the amount paid by them to the Society by taking up allotments on the Society's Estates, paying the difference between their subscriptions and the value of the allotments taken; and other resolutions, having for their object the speedy realization of the land belonging to the Society not so taken up by Members; copies of which resolutions can be inspected at the Society's Office by any Member until the day of meeting.

By order of the Committee,  
THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.  
August 23, 1855.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL WORTH.

PUBLIC testimonials have fallen into disrepute—very undeservedly, we think. The sentiment they are designed to express is both amiable and honourable—the effect they are calculated to produce is at once pleasing and beneficial. They may be inappropriately bestowed—but this reflects only on the indiscretion of those who seek thus to gratify their feelings. They may be couched in a very distasteful form—this only proves that all men have not æsthetic fancies. They may be sought by men who do not merit them—they may be forced upon men not entitled to receive them. But given, a case of individual self-sacrifice for the public good—given, a consistent display of disinterested exertion meant only to serve society—given, the accomplishment by any person of somewhat highly important to the community by labours which have been at once unselfish and severe—and it does seem to us that some public recognition of it is not only fitting but called for.

"Virtue," we well know, "is its own reward." We believe it most devoutly. And it is, in the vast majority of cases, the *only* reward which the heroic exponent of it is permitted to enjoy. It suffices the individual—it is not always creditable to the public. No man who has tasted the luxury of conscious usefulness—none who have felt the happiness of working, and working successfully, for his country or his race—none who have identified themselves with the solving of some vast problem affecting the wellbeing of generations yet unborn would forego the blessed privilege, even for a moment, simply because certain that the world will remain indifferent to their efforts. The mere healthful exercise of high moral qualities is in itself full of enjoyment—and, perhaps, there is nothing more ecstatic upon earth than triumph over difficulties with which one has sorely wrestled. But assuredly, in this world, there is but little danger of spoiling virtue by a too grateful recognition of it. It is not so common as to render acknowledgment inconvenient. It is not so sickly as to be unequal to the task of sustaining the tribute it may have richly deserved. Its character will not suffer, if only the homage done to it be in unison with its own expressions. And the public, we think, so far from having a right to complain of the frequency of appeals to its gratitude, really derives benefit from them—for it is thereby put into a position to identify itself with something worthy of approbation, and by that very identification, becoming, to a certain extent, assimilated in spirit to the party whom and the conduct which it essays to honour.

What, for example, can be more fitting than a testimonial to Florence Nightingale? Heroic tenderness such as she has exhibited—beautiful piety—saintly unselfishness—all conquering charity—have laid the world under infinite obligations to her. She has revived many a man's fast-expiring faith in the power of true Christianity. She has held up to society such an illustration of what the Gospel is, and what it can do, as more than all the reasonings of controversy, however keen and incontrovertible, has tended to subdue the scepticism

of the age. And what a deeply-interesting theory is she engaged in working out—nothing less than the superior power of love over law—of disinterested kindness over hired professionalism! Oh! what will our gaol and hospital chaplains have to urge in defence of the system of which they are the practical exponents, when Florence Nightingale succeeds? How much more confident her faith than theirs. She would have hospitals served by unpaid nurses, because she trusts more to the power of love than money. And, inasmuch as the public wish to show their appreciation of her heroism, she asks nothing but the establishment of a model hospital in which her system may be carried into effect. This only reward is she willing to receive. "Share with me," she says to the public, "the bliss of doing good. Help me to prove that suffering may look for help to other and higher motives than a sordid desire of gain." We know nothing more sublime in modern history than the course of this truly glorious woman.

Then, again, what can be more appropriate than a public testimonial to Samuel Courtauld? He, too, has been engaged, for many years past, in working out, although by a very different process, a result similar in its bearing to that which has called forth the energies of Miss Nightingale. Start not, gentle reader! Such is the fact. There may seem nothing, at first sight, in the Braintree Church-rate case, worthy of being mentioned in the same breath with the benevolence at Scutari, which has extorted the admiration of the world. To those who look not beneath the surface, the association of ideas may appear positively incongruous. And no doubt, litigation, carried from court to court, is a vastly different thing from sympathy and assistance carried to the sick and wounded from ward to ward. But as each work entailed peculiar sacrifices, so the result sought to be established by each was not dissimilar. Mr. Courtauld's object was really to assert the superiority of Christian love to legal provision, in maintaining religious institutions. That was the broad proposition laid down by him and his gallant associates in the commencement of this protracted suit. It was to crush that proposition by legal appliances that the churchwardens sounded all the depths of English law. Under the guidance, it may be supposed, of men far more deeply interested in the compulsory system than themselves, they sought to obtain such an interpretation of the law, as would bind on every parish the legal obligation of upholding by a rate the parish church. They would have set aside the discretion of the rate-payers. They would have trampled under foot all disposition to rely upon the zeal of Christian willingness. They would have set a mark of contempt upon the prerogatives and the power of religious motives. To leave the care of God's house to the affectionate liberality of those who worship in it, was, in their judgment, to consign it to neglect and ruin. Therefore they sought to narrow the legal rights of parishioners, and tried to extort from law the decision that, no matter what might be the resolution of the majority, it was competent to the churchwardens, with ever so small a minority, to levy a rate.

And they would, in all likelihood, have succeeded, but for the unwearied perseverance, the sagacious generalship, and the disinterested labours of Samuel Courtauld. But he, having taken up arms in this conflict for liberty, was not the man to lay them down until he had fought out the good fight. Through all the gradations of judicial authority he carried the question up to the highest court of the realm—and unbroken in spirit by "the law's delay," and undismayed by reverses that might well have shaken a less determined will, he persevered until he obtained a final and "crowning victory." We agree with a contemporary in believing that since the judgment in the case of Hampden's ship-money, none more vitally important to English liberty has been delivered than that of the House of Lords in the Braintree Church-rate case. Already its fruits are beginning to mature; and to no cause more than this judg-

ment is to be attributed the altered tone of the Legislature in regard to Church-rates.

Our readers are aware that it is proposed to present Mr. Courtauld with such a token of their approbation and obligation, as may be handed down in his family as an honourable memorial of his public service. A beautiful design in silver plate, weighing nearly 500 ounces, drawn by Mr. Benson, and modelled by Mr. Foley, with an appropriate commemorative inscription, is to be formally and publicly presented in the course of a few weeks. The subscription list, we understand, is not yet closed, and we are quite sure that none who are able to contribute to it, and who put a right estimate on Mr. Courtauld's service, will suffer it to close without claiming to share in this public acknowledgment of individual worth.

### LORD STANLEY ON SELF-HELP.

Is Lord Stanley also among the Voluntaries in education? We all know how far advanced, for a scion of the House of Derby, are his lordship's opinions on ecclesiastical matters. The following remarks, uttered before the members of the Mechanics' Institutions connected with the institutional association of Lancashire and Cheshire, at Knowsley—to which patrician seat he had given them a cordial welcome—are worthy of being put on record, both for their sound common sense and as the sentiments of a rising statesman:—

Every year brings more clearly into light a few leading truths which had, until of late, been too much overlooked. Every year we see more plainly that in education, as in other matters, self-help is the best help—(cheers, and cries of "Bravo!")—that a little which men do for themselves is better than a great deal that they get the State to do for them. (Hear, hear.) We see, too, this—and not long ago it was a matter which philanthropists and the public were too much in the habit of overlooking—we see that we cannot by any interference on the part of Government or the public, deprive the parent of the privilege or absolve him from that duty and responsibility which lies primarily on him—that of duly instructing his children. And from these admitted truths it follows that, in order to do any real good, it is the parent who must be interested in the work of education. (Cheers.) That you can only accomplish by giving him also an interest in literature and literary pursuits, on his own account; and that is what, in associations of this kind, you undertake and endeavour to effect, and the work upon which we one and all are engaged.

### ANOTHER ANNUITY-TAX VICTIM.

(From the *Edinburgh News*.)

Amid all the outrages against Christianity that have been from time to time committed by the Established clergy of Edinburgh in attempting to enforce their infamous annuity-tax, there is not one so atrocious as the case of Widow Pringle, at present shut up in the Calton Gaol for refusing or being unable to pay the claim of 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, which the ministers of Canongate have legally but inhumanly and unjustly preferred against her. On former occasions, when we had to condemn the clergy for dragging some of our most respectable citizens to gaol, the parties were men. Tait, Russell, Chapman, Stott, and Tod, were known to be conscientious and determined opponents of the tax, and the proceedings, however unrighteous, had the aspect of a bold contest between the injustice of a clerical law on the one side and the conscientious repugnance of men in some degree able to bear the assault on the other. In this instance, however, they have selected a victim rather than an opponent, and a weak woman—that woman the widow of a colour-sergeant who served for twenty-nine years in the gallant 78th Highlanders, and that widow sixty years of age—has been made to bear the brunt of the unholly persecution. It is, of course, to be regretted that men can be found who, for the sake of position or emolument, submit to be the means of enforcing this unjust, and detested, because unjust, law; but the recent history of Edinburgh demonstrates that it is to the clergy alone that we owe its continuance. Only four years ago 40,000 citizens of Edinburgh petitioned the House of Commons for its abolition. The Town Council, the magistrates of Canongate, the Merchant Company, the Anti-State-Church and the Anti-Annuity-tax Associations, all exerted themselves with the Legislature and the Government to procure its repeal, but all their influence was thwarted and set at naught by the preposterous demands and unjust claims of the clergy.



Mrs. Pringle is a Dissenter, a member of Mr. Wright's congregation, and, like most other Dissenters, she cannot see the justice of paying for the services of clergymen from which she derives no advantage. . . . But the case of Widow Pringle is not the only case that is forcing itself upon the outraged sympathies of the public. A crusade has been begun against the poor inhabitants of whole districts in the Canongate. It has come to our knowledge that nearly all the residents of one of the narrow closes in that locality, called Dunbar's Close, have been summoned to appear on Monday next in the County Buildings, at the instance of John Gouldie, Collector of Canongate Annuity-tax, to answer to charges varying from 3s. 7d. upwards, alleged to be due to these earth-born but heaven-directing ministers. The parties are all in poor circumstances, struggling to maintain their families with small means, and under the pressure of high prices. Fourteen of these summonses have fallen into this narrow close, and produced the greatest anxiety and consternation. Unable to pay the money, they are in terror that they will be dragged from their children and lodged in gaol, or have their little stock of furniture sold. In these circumstances, some of them have gone to the resident bailies and promised to pay sixpence a week to relieve them from the prosecution. One of the persons is a widow who earns a scanty subsistence for her four children by washing; another is a decent man, a porter in a warehouse, earning 13s. a week, and having his wife and six children to support. He is a member of a Dissenting Church, and told us with much emotion that he tried to pay his poor-rates, but he could not bear the thought of depriving his children of common necessities in order to pay clergymen whom he had never seen, and whose services he could not accept. Can acts like these be acceptable to that great Being who is the Husband of the widow and the Friend of the poor?

#### LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

SCARBOROUGH.—Meetings of a private kind were held in this town, on the 17th and 21st of August, attended by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, as a deputation from the society. The Rev. B. Evans, B. Backhouse, and D. Adam, and Messrs. Rowntree, Morley, and others, took part in the proceedings. Messrs. A. Russell and Hildyard were appointed local secretaries, and a subscription list was commenced.

HULL.—A conference of the leading Dissenters of this town, convened by Rev. Messrs. Bowman, Sibree, Redford, and others, was held at the School-room of Fish-street Chapel, on Friday evening, August 24. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Rev. R. Bowman occupied the chair; and after the address of the Rev. E. S. Pryce, as the deputation, numerous questions were asked and explanations given. It was resolved to form an auxiliary to the parent society, and to request the Religious Freedom Society of Hull to merge itself into the new organisation. This union, it is anticipated, will be accomplished, and the entire body of Dissenters be combined in numbers and moral influence in favour of their common principles.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

OPPOSITION TO CHURCH-RATES IN ST. PANCRAZ.—On Friday, a meeting of rate-payers, convened by the members of the Old "Blue" Association, was held at the Exmouth Arms, Exmouth-street, Hampstead-road, for the purpose of taking steps for recommending the names of gentlemen to the public meeting, to be held to represent the south division of the rate-payers' committee, to assist the assessor, appointed by the Secretary of State, to sub-divide the parish into wards, under the provisions of Sir Benjamin Hall's Local Management Bill. Mr. Derry occupied the chair. Mr. W. C. Marley, Mr. Ross, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The name of Mr. W. Douglas was recommended as a rate-payers' committee, mainly because he was opposed to Church-rates. One of the speakers, Mr. R. Goodwin, said he was sure that there would be no difference in opinion among the mass of the rate-payers, when they knew that the new party was in league with the vicar in an attempt to re-introduce Church-rates. The resolution was carried unanimously, amid loud applause. The names of Mr. Brettingham and Mr. Holcombe were added to that of Mr. Douglas, as three gentlemen selected to be recommended to the meeting of rate-payers for selection.

CHURCH-RATES AT LEWISHAM AND SYDENHAM.—A Sydenham correspondent writes as follows: "You have with great effect called the attention of your readers to the contest which has recently been provoked in this little quiet village against Church-rates. Apropos, I send you Mr. Simon Southorn's account as churchwarden to the parish of Lewisham, from Easter, 1854, to Easter, 1855, St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, being therein included as an adjunct of the parish church. The whole concern, by way of Church incidentals, has cost, according to this showing—Lewisham account, 717l. 14s. 8d.; Sydenham, 201l. 3s. 10d.; total—918l. 18s. 6d. Really it is no slight affair, looking at it only commercially, the question of Church-rates, if Lewisham be a specimen of the country at large. *Nine Hundred and Eighteen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence*; one rate! enough, as it occurred to me on first perusal, for benefice and all. On the expenditure, I find charged for the musical luxury, 212l. 10s.; gas and candle items, 162l. 18s. 9d.; officials, such as beadles, with hat and clothes, pew-openers, bell-ringers, and parish clerk, 211l. 18s. and all to be met out of the pockets of the parishioners, by privilege of exaction, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, willing or unwilling, participant in the benefit or non-participant! It is an intolerable perversion of all civil right and evangelical morality, a disgrace to

the exactors, and an outrage to the honest and kindly sense of the whole land. I do not wonder at the Churchman who, when asked the other day, at the parish vestry of St. Bartholomew, how he voted, replied, 'For; and I hope it will be the last time.' I trust that a hope so honourable, for the sake of all parties, may be speedily accomplished."

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX.—The opponents of Church-rates in this parish have at length resolved on more determined opposition to this obnoxious impost. This was shown recently at a vestry meeting called for the purpose of making a rate. Objection was taken to the unreasonable time (nine o'clock A.M.) which the churchwardens appointed for the meeting, and an adjournment was proposed for an evening meeting, which was strenuously opposed by the pro-rate party. The churchwardens then proposed a rate of five pence in the pound, when, after a long debate, and the show of hands being in favour of the rate, a poll was demanded, which ended in a majority of votes in favour of the rate; but the anti-rate party, not at all discouraged, intend to take means to insure success in future.

UNION CHAPLAINS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—At a meeting of the Newcastle Board of Guardians, on the 17th inst., a resolution having been moved for the appointment of a paid chaplain, Mr. Harford proposed an amendment, as follows: "That the thanks of this board be tendered to the ministers of this town, and the committee of the Town Mission, for the religious instruction which, for a period of more than thirteen years, they have systematically and gratuitously supplied to the inmates of the union workhouse; that they be requested to continue their services; and that this board will gratefully accept similar assistance from the clergy of the Established Church, to supply any religious instruction which they may be wishful to communicate." Mr. Spoor briefly seconded the amendment, which was carried by 19 to 14.

THE GRANT OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM FOR MISSIONS AT THE CAPE.—Sir George Grey, lately Governor of New Zealand, now Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is seeking to avert Kafir wars, and secure the peace and prosperity of the colony over which he is placed, by means of civilisation and Christian education. He proposes to expend 30,000l. a year in missions, the missions to extend beyond the limits of the colony, and the grants being intended to call forth, and to be met by, corresponding efforts on the part of religious bodies, prepared to enter largely into the work. Various religious denominations at the Cape have already availed themselves of this offer, and the Bishops of Cape Town and Graham's Town write home to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, pressing upon that society to take immediate advantage of Sir George Grey's munificent proposal. In compliance with this request, the society has agreed to make the Bishop of Graham's Town a grant of 1,500l. for the present year.

MINISTERS' MONEY, IRELAND.—The corporations of Cork and Drogheda have passed resolutions refusing to comply with the new act of Parliament, imposing on them the obligation of collecting ministers' money.

#### Religious Intelligence.

MR. W. TRITTON, of Hackney College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation worshipping in Down-street Chapel, Cambridge, and will commence his ministry there on the first Sabbath in September.

REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.—It having been made known that the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. John Angell James, in Birmingham, England, is to be celebrated by a jubilee, it has been determined by the Presbyterian Connexion in Philadelphia and vicinity, that a letter of congratulation and sympathy shall be prepared by Rev. Mr. Barnes, signed by the ministers, and forwarded for the occasion.—*New York Observer*, Aug. 9.

ELGIN.—The Rev. William Tulloch, pastor of the Baptist Church of Elgin, some time ago received a unanimous call from the congregation assembling in the Tabernacle, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, which was so long under the pastoral care of the late Rev. James Haldane. Mr. Tulloch has accepted the call.

NAYLAND.—The Rev. Marcus Hopwood has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Nayland, Suffolk, and purposes commencing his stated labours there on the last Sabbath in September.

TREFOARN, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd August, services were held at the above chapel to acknowledge Mr. J. M. Evans, of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, as co-pastor with the Rev. B. Griffiths. On Tuesday sermons were preached by Messrs. Lewis, Henlian; Bateman, Fishguard; Lewis, Brynberian; and Davies, Glandwr. The service was commenced on Wednesday morning by Rev. J. Morris, Harbersh. The Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen, delivered a discourse "On the Nature of a Christian Church." The Rev. J. Griffiths, St. Davids, asked the usual questions, and the pastor elect gave very satisfactory answers. The Rev. S. Griffiths, Horeb, then offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Davies, Glandwr, delivered an impressive charge to the pastor "On the Formative Character of the Christian Ministry;" and the Rev. H. Jones, Carmarthen, preached to the Church from Canticles vi. 10. The services were well attended.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—On Tuesday, August 21, the New Congregational Church at Stoke-upon-Trent was opened for Divine worship. In the morning the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, preached; in the

evening the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., of London. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by neighbouring ministers. Immediately after the evening service, Mr. Hall addressed with his characteristic earnestness a large assembly in the open air, his theme being "Come to Jesus." The following Sabbath the Rev. John Edmonds, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, preached in the new church to large congregations. Collections at the various services amounted to 81l. The entire cost of the above place of worship is 1,500l., towards which, including a grant of 250l. from the English Congregational Chapel Building Society, the sum of 1,140l. has been raised, leaving a debt of only 360l. on this elegant and commodious structure.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Heathcote is a candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Huntingdonshire, by the elevation of Viscount Mandeville to the Dukedom of Manchester. Mr. James Rust, of Alconbury, who has long acted as chairman of quarter sessions, is the Tory candidate.

It is said that the vacancy for Totnes, caused by the call of Lord Seymour to the House of Peers, will be contested by Mr. Blount, a relative of the present noble duke.

According to a morning paper, a vacancy in the representation of Marylebone may be expected very shortly, arising from the appointment of Lord Ebrington to a high post in connexion with the Government.

Active preparations are, it is said, being made by the Liberal party to contest the representation of Dublin at the next election. Several candidates are mentioned, the names of Captain Lindsay and Mr. Charles Domville being amongst the most probable; and the *Freeman* assures us that, whether those gentlemen be the persons chosen or not, "two Liberal representatives will most positively sit for Dublin county and Dublin city after the next general election."

Mr. John Reynolds has addressed the electors of New Ross, putting forward his claims in the old Conciliation Hall style. Both he and his Conservative opponent, Mr. Tottenham, are however likely to be disappointed for the present, as Mr. Duffy has been very urgently pressed by Father Doyle, the "returning officer" for New Ross, as he has been facetiously styled, not to resign his seat even though he does leave for Australia; and this solicitation, it appears, is not ineffective, for Mr. Duffy, while he expresses his determination to leave Ireland, offers, in deference to the wishes of the electors, not formally to vacate his seat, but to leave in the hands of a committee of their own a letter which may be used by them to create a vacancy as soon as they are prepared with a successor.

Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, who formerly represented the borough of Maidstone, has addressed the electors in the Conservative interest.

#### NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW BEER ACT has now come into operation. It is entitled "An Act to repeal, alter, and amend the Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her present Majesty, for regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on the Lord's-day, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof." It contains five clauses, and declares that as the recited act has been found to be attended with inconvenience to the public, the said act is repealed, and the hours for public-houses to be open are now, on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or any fast or thanksgiving-day from one to three and from five to eleven. The houses are not to be opened before four o'clock on the morning following the day mentioned, except to a traveller or lodger therein. Houses for public resort are prohibited in the same manner from being opened for the sale of liquors. Constables are empowered to enter public-houses. A penalty not exceeding 5l. may be levied for every offence against the act, and every separate sale to be deemed an offence. The expression "bona fide traveller" has been left out of the new law.

THE ACT FOR THE BETTER CARE AND REFORMATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS provides that in every case in which any juvenile offender shall be detained in a reformatory school under the act, the parent or step-parent, if of sufficient ability, shall be liable to contribute to his support and maintenance a sum not exceeding 5s. a week; and it shall be lawful in England and Wales for any two of the justices, upon complaint, authorised to take proceedings on that behalf, to summon the persons, and to make an order for a weekly payment, which if not kept up a distress warrant can be issued, and if not sufficient goods, the defendant can be committed for a period not exceeding ten days, unless the amount and costs be paid. A somewhat similar provision is to take effect in Scotland. Payments ordered may be remitted by the Home Secretary, and in Scotland by the Lord Advocate.

THE ACT FOR SECURING THE LIBERTY OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP is now in operation. By the law as it stood before this act was passed, assemblies for religious worship were required to be certified and registered; and further, by the 52 Geo. III., c. 153, no congregation at which more than twenty persons were present was allowed, under penalties, unless the place was certified and registered. It is now declared that from and after the passing of this act, nothing contained in the recited acts (1 Will. and Mary, sess. 1, c. 18, and the 52 Geo. III., or in the 15 and 16 Vict., c. 36), shall apply to any congregation or assembly for religious worship held in any parish or any ecclesiastical district, and conducted by the incumbent; or, in case the incumbent is not resident, by the curate of such parish or district; or, by any person authorised



by them. The recited acts are not to apply to any congregation or assembly for religious worship meeting in a private dwelling-house, or on the premises belonging thereto, nor to any congregation or assembly for religious worship meeting occasionally in any building or buildings not usually appropriated to purposes of religious worship; and no person permitting any such congregation to meet in any place occupied by him shall be liable to any penalty for so doing. The construction of certain parts of the 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 115, and the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 59, as relate to places of worship of Roman Catholics and Jews, is defined. Such places are henceforth to be subject to the same law as Protestant Dissenters are subject to, and the laws shall be respectively read as applicable to the laws to which Protestant Dissenters in England are subject for the time being after the passing of this act.

**THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.**—This measure may be divided into two parts for the purposes of description; the machinery and its functions. The basis of the managing bodies is a general constituency of the rate-payers. All persons rated to the poor at 40*l.* per annum are eligible for the office of vestrymen; but where the 40*l.* rate-payers form only one-sixth of the whole number assessed, then 25*l.* rate-payers are eligible. The rate-payers will have power to elect vestrymen in proportion to their numbers: thus, where the rate-payers do not exceed 1,000, they will elect eighteen representatives; if they exceed 1,000, twenty-four; if 2,000, thirty-six; the number advancing in a progression of 12 to the 1,000. Where a parish exceeds 2,000 rate-payers, it will be divided into wards of 500. The census is the basis of the first arrangement, and will form the guide in future. Certain larger parishes will possess a distinct local board or government; the smaller parishes will be grouped into "districts," each group forming a board. All the existing parishes, whether under Hobhouse's Act or not, will come under the new act in November next. One-third of the members of these local boards, decided by lot, will retire annually, and be replaced at fresh elections; retiring members to be eligible for re-election. Placed over these local bodies will be a central authority, to be called "the Metropolitan Board of Works," and which will be composed of three members elected by the City Corporation, two members to be sent from each of the larger parishes in schedule A, one member from each of the smaller parishes in that schedule, and one member from each district in schedule B. The members of the central body are placed under the same law as the local authorities, and are to determine by lot the third part which is to retire in 1857, 1858, and 1859. The board will elect its own chairman, who will have a salary of not less than 1,500*l.* nor more than 2,000*l.* a year. Books, minutes of proceedings, and accounts, are to be carefully kept by the local bodies and the central board. The local boards will have full and complete jurisdiction over all the sewers within their districts; power to make new ones; and to drain, cleanse, cover or fill up all ponds or open ditches likely to be prejudicial to the public health. Each local board will act as surveyor of the highways within its own territory, and grant or withhold permission to break up the public streets and cause them to be speedily closed. They will have the control of the watering of the streets; the keeping of the footways clean; the control of scavenging, which will include snow, ice, and the refuse of trades; and on them will devolve the functions of the Paving Boards, with power to erect posts, fences, or rails for the protection of foot-passengers. They are also empowered to appoint a medical officer of health for each district, whose duties will be similar to those of Mr. John Simon, and an inspector of nuisances. The central board has jurisdiction over the main sewers of the whole of the metropolis, including those of the City; and its business will be to execute the vast works essential to the thorough drainage of the area covered by "London," without filling the Thames with pollution. It will have power to make new streets or widen old ones; and full power to raise money for the purposes of the act. It will also have considerable control over the local boards in certain cases.

**THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.**—This measure consists of seventeen clauses, and provides for the liability of the members of joint-stock companies being limited to the full value of the shares subscribed for. Assurance companies are excepted, and the act does not extend to Scotland. The shares must not be of a less nominal value than ten pounds each. Various conditions must be complied with before limited liability can be secured. The deed of settlement must be signed by not fewer than twenty-five shareholders, holding shares to the amount of three-fourths of the nominal capital of the company, and upon which not less than twenty per cent. has been paid up. Precautions are taken that the public may be made aware that limited liability attaches to the companies. The word "limited" forms the last word in the company's name; it must be painted over the places where they carry on business, must be engraven on their seals, and appear upon all their advertisements. Penalties are incurred for neglect of these details. Every increase in the nominal capital must be registered; and the directors paying a dividend with a knowledge that the company is insolvent are jointly and severally liable for all the debts then existing and for such as may be contracted so long as they continue in office, provided the amount does not exceed the amount of the dividend so paid. When three-fourths of the subscribed capital stock has been lost, the company must forthwith be wound up. Existing companies may, with the consent of three-fourths of their shareholders possessing three-fourths of the capital, have limited liability by complying with certain conditions, such as remodelling their deeds of settlement, conforming to the stipula-

tion as to the value of the shares, and having their affairs audited by a person appointed by the Board of Trade, who shall report upon the question of solvency. Companies constituted under private Acts of Parliament may secure the benefit of the act by complying with the like conditions.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA IN PARIS.

##### THE VISIT TO VERSAILLES AND THE GRAND OPERA.

On Tuesday morning, their Majesties left the St. Cloud Palace, and proceeded in open carriages to Versailles. The drive is one of extraordinary beauty, diversified by a noble variety of perspective. Now in the secluded avenues of the park round St. Cloud, now emerging on the highway which passes through the picturesque town of Avray, now winding along the banks of the Seine, with tall poplar trees casting their shadows across its bosom, now plunging into the forest, and from its crest descending into the well-wooded valley in which Louis le Grand built his world-famous palace—here of itself was a rich treat alike for prince or peasant in such a morning's excursion. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood, of course, turned out to pay their homage. The town of Versailles, usually so dull and stupid, looked quite gay and lively. A grand triumphal arch had been constructed at the eastern end of the great avenue by which the palace is approached, and along its course a great abundance of flags tastefully arranged were displayed. The survey of the State apartments occupied some time, and was conducted in strict privacy. After a careful survey of the interior, the Emperor took his guests into the grounds, and there for some time they were driven round the fountains, which appeared to the greatest advantage. It is described as having been really a splendid sight to see the Imperial carriages, with their escort of Cent-Gardes, circling round basin after basin, moving along shady avenues of interlacing trees, through the umbrageous shelter of which the powerful sunlight scarcely penetrated, or emerging again into the full blaze of noon, which shot rays of fire from each cuirass and helmet. While the Emperor took his guests through the apartments and grounds, military bands stationed at different points filled the air with music. There were also large numbers of people present, so that the spectacle altogether was exceedingly gay and splendid. After examining every object of interest in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace the illustrious party proceeded to the Trianon, and explored that also. There they were immediately joined by the Empress, who with the Emperor, and their Royal guests, now withdrew to the chalet behind the Trianon, where in perfect retirement they had coffee served to them on the grass. The pretty chalet, with its adjoining sheet of water and mill-wheel, appeared to take the Queen completely by surprise, and her gratification and that of the Prince were still greater when the splendid band of the Guides made the air of this sweet spot resound with the choicest music. The *cortège* returned to St. Cloud about four o'clock, and, having dined there *en famille* at half-past six, the Royal party went at nine in state to the Opera.

The Boulevards and other streets along which they passed were brilliantly illuminated, and it is impossible to do justice to the fairy-like appearance of that part of Paris, lit up by thousands of variegated lamps. The whole thing rather resembled the description in the "Arabian Nights" than those of sober reality. From the centre of the triumphal arch at the Rue Lepelletier an immense chandelier of coloured lamps was suspended. The principal façade of the Opera House was a blaze of light, and from the long succession of crowded *cafés* on the Boulevards, the bright effulgence of the illumination found its way into the darkness outside, bringing out in fine relief the gigantic *gendarmes à cheval* who patrolled backwards and forwards, watching over public order in the thoroughfares. Nor was the spectacle within the Opera House less imposing. Not a seat had for days been obtainable either for love or money, the most fabulous prices having already been realised. The eagerness of the public to be present may be judged from the fact of as much as 10*l.* (250*fr.*) having been offered for a stall, and single seats found ready buyers at 4*l.* (100*fr.*) a piece. In one case 500*fr.* (20*l.*) was on Saturday given for a box of four seats, and the most extraordinary stratagems were also resorted to, some enthusiastic partisans succeeding, by dint of coaxing or bribery, in persuading the *janitor* of the orchestra to smuggle them in among the musicians! and to prevent the mistake being detected, providing themselves with flutes and other musical instruments, to be laid aside the moment they secured a place. The Emperor's box was erected in the grand tier, directly opposite the stage, and on either side of it stood, like a statue, a soldier of the Cent-Garde, *en grande tenue*—superb looking fellows, as superbly dressed and equipped. Two others stood sentry on the stage at either wing. The pit was entirely filled with gentlemen in full evening costume, and the stalls and tiers of boxes resembled so many parterres of rich flowers from the amount of beauty exalted by the highest triumphs of the toilette with which they overflowed. When the Emperor and Empress, with their guests entered, the whole house rose to receive them, and from that brilliant assemblage our Queen met with a reception worthy of those who gave and of her who was the object of it. The enthusiastic plaudits had hardly subsided when the orchestra began to play the National Anthem, and at its close, the cheering was renewed and long-sustained. Her Majesty gracefully acknowledged these tokens of the high favour with which she is regarded by the upper classes in Paris. She was tastefully, but simply dressed, and wore the riband of the Garter, and on her head a tiara of diamonds. She sat on the right hand of the Empress, having the Emperor on her right, and looked remarkably well. On the right hand of the Emperor was the Prince Napoleon, and

on the left of the Empress Prince Albert, who again had the Princess Mathilde on his left. The Emperor wore the riband of the Garter also, and, as usual, appeared in the uniform of a General of Division. Prince Albert displayed the insignia of the Legion of Honour over his Field Marshal's uniform. The Empress wore a magnificent tiara of diamonds, and her delicate but beautiful features were the theme of general admiration. The Royal and Imperial personages seated in front, with the Maids of Honour standing behind them, formed together a group which was at once historical and dramatic. It is unnecessary to enter into any details as to the performance, beyond stating that it was of a miscellaneous character, including both opera and ballet, and that Alboni and Cravelli were among the vocalists. They sang "God save the Queen," with the English words, before Her Majesty retired, and the house again renewed its plaudits as at the commencement, insisting upon an encore; and thus ended another busy day in this memorable visit.

An enthusiastic correspondent says—"Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and in excellent spirits. She talked a great deal to the Emperor in the course of the evening. Her unaffected good humour, and the ease, simplicity, and dignity of her manners, charmed all beholders. There is an indescribable fascination in her smile, which sheds gladness around her. The geniality of her nature was visibly reflected in the usually impassable features of the Emperor. When he spoke to her his eyes sparkled with unwonted brilliancy, and a smile curled about his lip. In that countenance, so difficult to read, one might plainly see, mixed with an unfeigned deference and respect for his illustrious guest, a sentiment of intense self-satisfaction at having gained a great political point at which he had long been aiming—the presence of the Queen of England in the capital of France. The Empress, I regret to say, looked very delicate. She spoke but little either to the Queen or Prince Albert, and seemed to suffer from fatigue."

##### VISIT TO THE EXPOSITION.

The great work of Wednesday was a long visit to the Exposition. Escorted by the Emperor, and guided by Prince Napoleon, the illustrious guests wandered for three hours through the courts of the Palace of Industry, resting only for one brief moment, to take refreshment, when the greater portion of the sights had been seen. Much time was spent in the Pavillon de Panorama, with its unrivalled collection from the establishments at Savres, Gobelines, and Beauvais; its hangings, carpets, and tapestry, from the looms of Aubusson; its gold and silver work; and, above all, the Crown Jewels of France placed in the very centre of the pavilion. The Queen examined for a long time and with the liveliest curiosity the Imperial crown and the immense number of splendid jewels by which it is surrounded. The former is of exquisite design and workmanship, a diadem in the true sense of the word, and surmounted at the apex by the Regent diamond, which, though somewhat smaller, seems to be a far more brilliant stone than its rival, the Koh-i-noor. The Queen made two purchases at least. One was a bronze cast, executed by M. De Labrousse, of the exquisite piece of sculpture exhibited in the Fine Arts Exhibition by M. Geefs—the Belgian artist—the "Lion in Love." The Queen expressed herself so much pleased with her purchase, that M. Fould thought it would be a delicate compliment to send it to St. Cloud immediately, and she found it in her bedroom in the evening. Her Majesty also bought (for 1,500*fr.*) a fan made by Duvelloyer, embellished by a painting of "Les Jours de l'Impératrice," the subject of which is the Empress, when a child, distributing charity, which it was her habit to do once a week. Respecting the present state of this Exposition, the *Times* correspondent says:—

To those who were here during the first weeks after the opening the changes which have been effected are so great as to make one almost doubt whether it can be the same undertaking, and some conception of the difficulties overcome may be formed when we unhesitatingly state that, as an illustration of the existing condition of the peaceful arts, this Exhibition is in most respects decidedly superior to our own in 1851. Though serious errors have been committed in the classification and arrangement of objects, and though the delay which took place at the outset has introduced some elements of unfairness into the competition between rival manufacturers, no greater mistake can be made in England than to undervalue the importance of the present display. It has not the comprehensive unity which characterised so remarkably its precursor in Hyde-park, nor the facilities for contrast which then existed in such extraordinary abundance; but each specialty is admirably set forth, and, from the plan upon which the space has been distributed, can be examined with concentrated attention.

Leaving the Exposition, the Emperor took his guests to lunch at the Tuilleries, and thence they returned to St. Cloud. Here they dined; and in the evening the troupe of the Gymnase performed the "Fils du Famille."

##### THURSDAY.—THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

Thursday opened with a visit to the Exposition from Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Napoleon. Then, after luncheon at the Tuilleries, the whole party went to the Louvre. But the chief event of the day was a Ball at the Hôtel de Ville, given ostensibly by the Prefect of the Seine. "The greatest triumph of French decorative art which Her Majesty has yet seen," the *Morning Chronicle* correspondent reports, "was reserved for the Hôtel de Ville, prepared for the ball last night. I have witnessed all the grand *fêtes* which have been given at the Hôtel de Ville for some years past, but the one which was given yesterday immeasurably surpassed in magnificence any that had gone before it. The gorgeous *coup d'œil* of the numerous company, the floral decorations, the rich draperies, the brilliant lights, the murmuring cas-



cadees, the ceaseless *jets d'eau*, and the exquisite paintings of the splendid *salles*, are matters which the pencil of the painter could not fairly represent, and which it is impossible for the pen of a writer adequately to describe."

The Imperial and Royal party entered the Hôtel de Ville about nine. The following description of the animated and imposing scene is from the correspondent of the *Daily News* :—

The Queen, for whom the company, although crowded to suffocation, at once formed a passage, proceeded to the *salle de danse*, where two rows of state chairs had been prepared, over which was a splendid canopy, having the whole surmounted by the Imperial crown. On the first row the Queen, Emperor, Prince Albert, the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia took their seats; and on the second, the members of the two Courts. The crowd was terrific; and, as for the heat, I never felt anything like it. Several ladies fainted, and some gentlemen looked as if they could follow their example, the only persons who seemed to enjoy themselves comfortably being some half-dozen of Arab sheiks who, as it got hotter and hotter, wrapped themselves up tighter and tighter in their picturesque crimson "bournous," and, cool as cucumbers themselves, smiled contemptuously at the perspiring foreheads of the rest of the company. These gentlemen managed to get about exceedingly well without any guide or interpreter. They were enabled to take everything coolly with the thermometer at 130, and sometimes they sat down and sometimes they walked majestically about, and sometimes they went to the buffets, conversing all the time among themselves with animation, but in a dialect that baffled any attempt at too curious eavesdropping. It is a very extraordinary thing how Arabs of the Desert, American Indians, and other races whom we are pleased to call half-civilised, seemed to be gifted naturally with that imperturbable self-possession, the acquirement of which is among us considered to be the *se plus ultra* of high breeding, and only to be achieved by the study of half a life passed amid the best society. Our Sheikh friends, on this occasion, did not inconvenience themselves for a moment in attempting to get a look at the Queen, but, being very tall men, they looked with their great black eyes for a moment over the shoulders of the others, and then very quietly retired to the *fautouils*, where, placing one leg composedly over the other, they resumed their discussion—it is to be supposed—on the politics of the desert. Her Majesty bore the heat very well, and, after a few presentations, the band, under the direction of the great Strauss himself, struck up a new *quadrille d'honneur*, composed expressly for the occasion, and comprising French translations of English and Irish airs; and the two Royal and Imperial personages present formed for a dance. The Queen danced with the Emperor, their *vis-à-vis* being the Princess Mathilde and Prince Albert, while Prince Adalbert of Prussia and Prince Napoleon danced with two Court ladies. Her Majesty danced with much grace and spirit, and the Emperor acquitted himself very creditably; but a difference of opinion seemed to arise in the *Pastorale* as to how it was to be danced, the result of which was to throw Prince Albert and Prince Napoleon into momentary confusion, and to cause much amusement, as well to the Queen and Emperor as to the company. Her Majesty was dressed in white lace, with a splendid parure of brilliants, and looked as well as her most loyal subjects could wish her. The Emperor also looked in the best health and spirits, and wore a much more cheerful expression of countenance than was commonly observed previous to the Royal visit. The Princess Mathilde is considered to be a very fine woman; but is rather masculine, and wears rather a determined expression of countenance. She was, of course, splendidly dressed, and had plenty of diamonds. After the dance, which, with the French *tempo*, was soon over, came the promenade through the whole suite of rooms, the Queen and Court walking slowly along, while, on each side, a brilliant line of varied uniforms and gay ball dresses acted as the police of the occasion. The Queen acknowledged every bow most graciously, and stopped and spoke for a few moments to Horace Vernet, whose appearance in one portion of the line arrested her attention. Her walk was a long one, and the atmosphere something like what one might expect in the crater of Vesuvius a few days before the eruption; but the Queen bore it well, and went through her work without the slightest symptom of exhaustion. The whole party left at about half-past eleven, descending as they ascended, by the *escalier d'honneur*; but, in this instance, the public were admitted, and all but the reserved passage was crowded to suffocation. With Her Majesty retired the majority of the celebrities among the company, but the younger portion remained, and, assisted by the inspiring strains of Strauss, kept up the dance until a late hour in the morning.

#### FRIDAY.—THE EXPOSITION AND CHAMP DE MARS.

On Friday morning, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales accompanied the Emperor of the French to Vincennes, and witnessed some ball and shell practice. Her Majesty arrived at the Tuileries at a quarter past one, where the Emperor had arrived from Vincennes to meet Her Majesty. The Emperor, the Queen, and Prince, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, then visited the Exposition de l'Industrie.

They arrived at the grand entrance to the Palais d'Industrie, at half-past two o'clock, and, as on Wednesday, though with even more pomp and ceremony, were received on alighting from their carriages by Prince Napoleon, the members and officers of the Imperial Commission, the foreign commissioners, and the jurors. The illustrious party were first conducted to the sheds between the main building and the Annexe appropriated to carriages and French agricultural machinery, which was rapidly surveyed. There a separation took place, the Emperor, the Queen, and the Princess Royal returning to the Palace, while Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales remained behind, to complete their examination of this department, and also to visit the interesting collection in the Annexe. Their Majesties described the circuit of the galleries. The Queen paid particular attention to M. Foucault's apparatus for showing the rotation of the earth, explained to her and the Princess Royal by the inventor. Her Majesty also went care-

fully over the Lyons Gallery, and made some purchases therein. After admiring the beautiful saloon and boudoir of the Empress, &c., the illustrious party descended the staircase immediately opposite to that by which they had reached the gallery, and surveyed the French exhibition on the ground floor. Before quitting the Palace the Queen visited the United States department, but the display of goods there is not worthy of the American people.

The review in the Champ de Mars, at half-past five o'clock, differed only from that of ordinary occasions in the presence of such unwonted and illustrious spectators. It cannot be regarded as otherwise than extraordinary that the Queen and Royal Family of England should, with the entire approbation of the English people, see 50,000 Frenchmen march past them in arms, of all places in the world, on the Champ de Mars, and shouting, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" to the nephew and heir of the Great Napoleon. When the *cortège* approached, and the Queen and Empress were seen seated, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal opposite, and the Emperor and Prince Albert on horseback at either side of the carriage, the troops rent the air with their acclamations, the Emperor taking his guests along the front, battalion after battalion, and squadron upon squadron, to inspect them. During the defiling, also, which commenced as soon as the inspection terminated, and was witnessed by the Queen and Empress from the principal balcony of the Ecole Militaire, the shouts of each regiment were equally enthusiastic.

In the midst of a thunder-storm, the Emperor took his guests to the Hospital of the Invalides, there to visit the tomb of the First Napoleon. After dining *en famille* at the Tuileries, the Imperial and Royal party went to the Opera Comique, where they appeared with less state, but were received with quite as much enthusiasm as on Tuesday at the Grand Opera. The Queen was accompanied by the Emperor and Prince Albert, both in civil dress, the Emperor wearing the riband of the Garter, and the Prince the grand eordon of the Legion of Honour. Her Majesty was dressed in blue, wore the riband of the Garter, had a wreath of flowers in her hair, and wore a necklace of pearls of immense size, with other ornaments to match. When the cheering had subsided, Her Majesty, the Emperor, and the Prince took their seats in the box. The bell then rang for the performances to proceed, and the drop-scene drawing up, discovered the curtain painted for the occasion, containing two compartments—one representing the entry of the Emperor into Windsor Castle, and the other that of the Queen entering St. Cloud, with the date of each event. In the centre was the inscription of "Aout 24, 1855," and above the arms of England and France united. This exhibition was received with great applause. The Royal party returned to St. Cloud at half-past twelve o'clock.

#### SATURDAY.—THE FETE AT VERSAILLES.

A quiet visit to St. Germain, with its fine scenery of forest, river, and chateau, began the day. Our English jurors and commissioners were also, early in the morning, put into good humour with themselves and all the world, except, perhaps, Lord Cowley, by being presented to Prince Albert. His Royal Highness received them at St. Cloud, and made the interview more agreeable and flattering to each by his own exhibition experiences.

The grand *fête* at Versailles in the evening is thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—

The retinue of servants disappears, and the Cent Gardes in full costume, varied occasionally by a Sapeur Pompiere, occupy a series of chambers through which you pass in grand procession. Standing in pairs at the entrance to each *salle* they look upon you with magnificent coldness as you pass. But at length you leave the bulk of them behind, and join the rest of the company, who you find are all in uniform, moving about in a flood of light poured down upon them from thousands of waxlights. Imagine the effect. The windows are all open, the night comes in refreshingly, and you turn to look out upon the terrace, when, behold you find its verge of balustrade illuminated with coloured lamps, which have converted it into an arcade of variegated splendour, in which three sets of arches with terminal crowns over them form the most conspicuous objects. The fountain basins in the foreground have undergone the same process of decoration, and their surfaces tremble under the murmuring flash of gas jets like lakes of molten silver or gold. Arab chiefs move about with the slow, solemn gait which they appear to have borrowed from their own camels, admiring the wonderful spectacle within the palace and outside. Suddenly, towards the south, a gun is heard, the bands in the great mirrored ball-room play "God save the Queen," and a movement among the crowd shows the fireworks have commenced. On the further verge of a fine sheet of water, with the shadows of the park behind to bring out its effects and the thunder of the cannon countenancing authoritatively the streams of soaring rockets, the pyrotechnic display takes place. We know nothing about the management of such things in England, nor does Cremorne or Vauxhall give any, the faintest, conception of the refined splendour with which they are conducted on this occasion. A double bouquet, the first springing from a transparency of Windsor Castle, and the last, still more magnificent, from ships of war, brings the fireworks to a close, and causes the ball to open with everybody in a frenzy of admiration. Then the Emperor, wearing the riband of the Garter, takes the Queen into the circle prepared for her, and Prince Albert leads as his partner the Princess Mathilde, and Prince Napoleon the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria join in the stately quadrille, which is danced while grave Ministers of State, like Lord Clarendon, and Count Walewski, and Lord Cowley, and soldiers like Canrobert, and Villant, and the Arab chiefs, already alluded to, some in white bournous, some in red, look solemnly on at a spectacle such as few of those who witnessed it can ever hope to see repeated. Waltzes and quadrilles followed each other three or four times. Among the Imperial and Royal guests Her Majesty the Empress looks gaily on, a per-

fect Queen of the Revels, though not sharing in them before general dancing commenced. It was midnight when the Emperor took Her Majesty and the rest of the Court to a banquet, which was magnificently served in the Theatre of the Palace.

#### HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children left Paris on Monday morning. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by the Directors and Secretary of the railway company, and several Ministers were present. The decorations were as on Her Majesty's arrival. The enclosure was crowded with the distinguished persons who had been invited. The Princess Royal took her seat beside the Queen. The plaudits of the spectators knew no bounds.

At five p.m. the Royal party reached Boulogne; there they attended the review, and visited the camps. Everywhere Her Majesty was received with that hearty welcome which she has experienced in Paris. The review took place on the sands in front of the Imperial Pavilion Hotel, and, like that in the Champ de Mars on Friday, consisted only of the inspection and *défilé*, the number of men assembled being from 45,000 to 50,000. This force, with the exception of a regiment of Lancers, consisted entirely of infantry of the line, there being no artillery present. The Emperor, Prince Albert, and Prince Napoleon were on horseback, attended by their equeuries. Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family, with the suite, witnessed the spectacle from carriages. The tide being out, and the sands tolerably dry, the troops were displayed to the greatest possible advantage, and looked superb. On the eastern or upper side of the sands were the Lancers, extended in one long line. In another, parallel and of equal length, were formed some fifteen regiments, in close column of contiguous battalions; and at either end were masses of men brigaded together, whose serried ranks completed the third and fourth sides of this great quadrangle. Here, in the centre, after first making the round of inspection, the Emperor and his guests took up their position amid a grand flourish of drums and trumpets. The *défilé* was soon over, but not until the setting sun lighting up with splendour so many successive forests of bayonets had left upon the mind of the spectator a most powerful impression. This became enhanced by the presence of the Royal squadron in the offing—a presence proclaimed in the thunders of magnificent salutes as the review closed. At its termination the Emperor took his guests to the Camp at Honvault, where from the heights they witnessed some practice with a new description of rocket. Thence they drove as far as the Camp at Ambleteuse, and night had fairly closed in before they returned to the Imperial Pavilion Hotel. The farewell dinner was laid with thirty covers, and while it was proceeding Boulogne was brilliantly illuminated. Exactly at eleven o'clock the embarkation was safely effected amid the roar of a salute from the fleet, which shook the houses both at Folkestone and Dover. A wonderful display of fireworks accompanied the departure, which thus took place without a single mishap or drawback. Indeed, looking back at all the arrangements of this visit, there probably never was witnessed more successful management.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

A magnificent snuff-box has been presented by the Queen to the Prefect of the Seine, and M. Hervois, the chief of police for the Imperial household, whose activity and zealous exertions cannot be too highly praised, has received a handsome diamond pin.

At St. Germain, on Saturday, the Queen visited the tomb of her ancestor James II., and yesterday again she went to Neailly in the afternoon, and there stood beside the untimely grave of the late Duke of Orleans.

One day, at St. Cloud, the Emperor caught sight of a Voltigeur of the Imperial Guard, who had lost his leg before Sebastopol and had otherwise been severely wounded. The still suffering soldier was making his way forward on crutches when the Emperor advanced to meet him, and taking off the Cross of the Legion of Honour which he wore, transferred it to the poor fellow's breast. All who witnessed the spectacle were much affected by it—most of all the *decoré* himself.

Her Majesty, says the *Times* correspondent, is extremely popular among the Parisians, on account of her natural manners and great affability. I never saw (says the *Daily News* correspondent) anything like the sustained energy, dignity, and good spirits with which she went through ball and review, state and ceremonial. She never looked fatigued, never serious; but had a ready word and gracious smile for every one who approached her, so as completely to win the good opinion of all who had the honour of a presentation. Prince Albert has also made himself most agreeable, is considered a *bel homme*, and fashions are beginning to be based upon some well-known peculiarities of his costume. As for the Royal children, they have become quite a passion, especially with the Parisian ladies, who are proverbially fond of children; and the Princess Royal is now a point of contemplation, in calculating the horoscope of Europe. She is rapidly becoming a young woman, and consequently all the quid-nuncs are busy in endeavouring to find a husband for her.

At St. Cloud the Royal party were surrounded by the most delicate marks of attention, every want or wish was anticipated and provided for, and ingenuity was racked to meet those cases in which difference of habit was supposed to exist in the two countries.

The Emperor and Prince of Wales, during the reception at St. Cloud, on Monday, walked up and down together in the garden of the palace. They appeared in high spirits, as both were laughing pleasantly, and the young Prince was evidently much amused at what the Emperor was narrating. His Majesty enjoyed his cigar, and occasionally stopped to look down kindly on his youthful companion, who



only laughed the more at his august entertainer's conversation. The Prince of Wales was dressed simply in a round jacket and white trousers, and on his head wore a blue cap.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Prince Napoleon and General Canrobert the Grand Cordon of the Bath.

Prince Albert during his long visit to the Exhibition, displayed the most exquisite courtesy and affability to all who had occasion to approach him, and even to simple exhibitors. In the English department, his Highness recognised some of the exhibitors, and conversed with them. The Prince seemed charmed with his visit, and was very gay. The manner in which he conducted his examination of various objects showed so much practical knowledge, critical judgment, and refined taste, as to excite general admiration.—*Galignani*.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following despatch from the Earl of Clarendon to Sir George Grey:—

ST. CLOUD, August 22.

Sir.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, arrived on the 18th instant, in the Victoria and Albert yacht, at Boulogne, where Her Majesty was received by the Emperor of the French, amidst the salute of the army of Boulogne, posted on the heights, and the acclamations of the people assembled for the occasion.

At Amiens, where the Queen stopped for a short time, and along the whole line of railway, Her Majesty was received with every demonstration of respect and kind feeling. At Paris, from the station to St. Cloud, these feelings were manifested in the strongest manner, and I can convey no better idea of the reception of Her Majesty by the people of Paris, than by stating that the enthusiasm was quite as great as that which greeted the Emperor and Empress on their arrival in London.

The same cordial welcome has been given to the Queen at the places where Her Majesty had since appeared in public, and Her Majesty was profoundly sensible of the spontaneous and universal kindness which has been displayed to her by the people of France; and it is impossible to doubt the Queen's visit will still more closely cement the alliance which now happily subsists between the Sovereigns and the people of England and France.

I am happy to inform you that the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are in perfect health.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

At the Exposition, the French were quite surprised at the stature of the Princess Royal, whom they had expected to see a mere child, and were excessively complimentary in their remarks on her appearance. Attendants followed the Royal party with gorgeously gilt chairs, and even the wheel-chair presented by Prince Albert to the Empress was at hand; but the Queen, who is a resolute pedestrian, found no occasion to use it. Another of much smaller dimension was also in readiness for the Princess Royal; but her Royal Highness, who is now taller than her august mother, must have smiled at the attention of the Court functionaries. The Queen wore, when visiting the Exposition, a white bonnet, a silk dress of Scotch plaid (the checks very broad), and a white lace mantel. Her Majesty carried a dark green parasol. The *tout ensemble* was unpretending. The Princess Royal wore a pretty rose-coloured bonnet, a green slip, with very long green ribands, and a light green parasol. The Prince of Wales was dressed in a blue jacket, white waistcoat and trousers, and a schoolboy's cap.

Her Majesty has expressed to the Prefect of the Seine, through Lord Clarendon, Her Majesty's sentiments on occasion of the reception given to her by the city of Paris; while the Minister of War has written a letter to the Marshal commanding the Army of the East and the 1st Military Division expressing the Queen's gratification at the review on the Champ de Mars on Friday—

The aspect of your brilliant army has recalled to Her Britannic Majesty the army whose standards wave, in fraternal union, with those of England, on an enemy's soil, and whose blood has cemented on the field of battle the indestructible alliance of the two nations.

The fine bearing of the troops under your command, the precision of their evolutions, and the enthusiastic feeling which inspired them all, deeply impressed Her Majesty; and she feels convinced that, if the Army of the East should be called to combat, in its turn, for the common cause, this army will know how to show itself capable of emulating that which has already achieved so much glory in the Crimea.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1855.

##### M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION.—PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Henry Carole, Hull and E. R. School of Medicine; Arthur John Cribb, Middlesex Hospital; John Lempriere De la Garde, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Tilbury Fox, University College; George William Lawrence, King's College; Alfred Marshall, Westminster Hospital; Alfred Meadows, King's College; John James Nason, Guy's Hospital; William Miller Ord, St. Thomas's Hospital; Michael Thomas Sadler, B.A., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Henry Montague Duncan Smith, University College; William Allis Smith, Queen's College, Birmingham; Edward Wynne Thomas, University College; Thomas James Walker, University of Edinburgh; Richard Unthank Wallace, Guy's Hospital; John Way, King's College; Antony Whitford, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Francis Edmund Anstie, King's College; Thomas Bridge Bott, Chatham-street, Manchester; Arthur Chester, King's College; John Redfern Davies, Queen's College, Birmingham; Theodore Davis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edwin Edmund Day, King's College; John Earle, B.A., King's College; John Henry Hooper, St. George's Hospital; Frederick Thomas Hulke, King's College; Charles Watson Kitching, Westminster Hospital; Frederick Simms, King's College; Frederick Poynton Weaver,

Queen's College, Belfast; Frederick William Wilson, Westminster Hospital.

##### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Thomas J. Walker (Exhibition and gold medal), University of Edinburgh; Edward Wynne Thomas (gold medal), University College; Alfred Marshall, Westminster Hospital; William Tilbury Fox, University College; William Miller Ord, St. Thomas's Hospital; George William Lawrence, King's College; William Allis Smith, Queen's College, Birmingham, and Antony Whitford, King's College, equal; John James Nason, Guy's Hospital; John Lempriere De la Garde, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Michael Thomas Sadler, B.A., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Richard Unthank Wallace, Guy's Hospital.

CHEMISTRY.—William Miller Ord (gold medal), St. Thomas's Hospital; M. Thomas Sadler, B.A., (gold medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Way, King's College; John James Nason, Guy's Hospital; Richard Unthank Wallace, Guy's Hospital.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.—John James Nason (Exhibition and gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Richard Unthank Wallace (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Michael Thomas Sadler, B.A., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Wm. Allis Smith, Queen's College, Birmingham, equal; Edward Wynne Thomas, University College, and Thos. James Walker, University of Edinburgh, equal.

BOTANY.—George William Lawrence (gold medal), King's College; William Miller Ord, St. Thomas's Hospital; Michael Thomas Sadler, B.A., Bartholomew's Hospital.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### RUSSIA.

The Paris *Presse* of Friday contains a very interesting letter from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 16, describing the effects of the recent events in the Baltic and the Crimea:—

The bombardment of Sveaborg (says the writer) has not by itself produced a very lively impression, for it is well known that all the exterior works of defence are carved in the rock, and that it is impossible to annihilate them; but we hear that the allied fleets have destroyed all that it was possible to destroy; and Sveaborg is the key to the pass which leads to Helsingfors, the capital, or, at least, the most important city of Finland. It is to Helsingfors that the Russian aristocracy go for sea bathing; and this year, in spite of the war, the baths have preserved their usual popularity. The noblesse were there in as great crowds as ever at the moment when the fire commenced at Sveaborg. Hence, you may well understand the uneasiness produced by the attack. Thus it is the consequences which *might* have followed the attack upon Sveaborg which have caused anxiety; but in the case of the Crimea it is very different. There Prince Gortschakoff does not seek to conceal the extent of the defeat which a numerous corps of the Russian army has experienced, and to which news the death of General Read is added. The situation of Russia to-day may be summed up in two words—misery and general discontent. Sugar, tea, and coffee are very dear even at St. Petersburg. The discontent of the nobles has reached an extreme point in every province. The war has struck a fatal blow to commerce, to production, and to industry. There has, in fact, been raised, by successive recruitments, more than a quarter of the able-bodied labourers, and it is impossible to find a sufficient number for tilling the ground, or for working in the factory.

An Imperial ukase has been issued ordering the compulsory embodiment of militia in eleven provinces. The enrolment will commence on the 1st October. The proportion ordered is 23 men to 1,000 souls.

A letter from Odessa states, on the faith of an eyewitness, that a large number of workmen have been employed to construct forts on two islands at the entrance of the bay of Kinburn, and earthworks on the adjoining land. The fortress of Otchakow is now armed with 244 guns, and that of Kinburn has at least 356. Batteries constructed close to the sea are manned with 43 guns of the largest calibre.

##### ITALY.

ROME, August 20.—The significant observations of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in Parliament, with respect to the despotic misrule which pervades a great part of Italy, and especially the Roman States, have produced a sort of political ague in the minds of his Holiness's Ministers, who are now in a continual tremble lest the threatened interference of France and England should place some limit to their hitherto unbounded power, or the encouragement of some Republican conspiracy menace the ecclesiastical dominions with total annihilation. Perhaps the circumstance of Garibaldi's navigating the Mediterranean once more, in command of a vessel bearing the Sardinian flag, is not unconnected with the anxiety displayed by the Papal Government to place the sea-coast from Civita Vecchia to Terracina in a state of defence.

NAPLES, August 18.—The long-expected Austrian fleet has at length made its appearance, and trembling courtiers sleep more soundly under the protection of the guns of "big brother." How long it stays—why it has come—is it for any especial object—are all questions which I must leave till the next steamer. Meanwhile, Austrians are again parading the streets of Naples, and awakening not the most agreeable reminiscences of a former occupation. The Archduke Maximilian is on board, and the Prince Luigi, the King's brother, immediately paid his Royal Highness a visit. Whether the Royal family, who are now at Castellamare, will come over to Naples on the occasion, is more than doubtful. Castellamare is not over-rejoiced at the Royal presence, for, as in Ischia, the strictest conceivable surveillance is being exercised. All unknown

persons are followed by spies from Naples, and every one on his arrival is required to explain the motive of his coming from or going to the capital. "Permits" are, indeed, granted to known persons; but those who hold them are liable to be stopped by any policeman in the street, and required to show them. The allusion of Lord Palmerston to the state of Naples has created immense sensation here. Spite of the past, there is no name which has such a magic influence in this kingdom.

A Muratist proclamation is said to be extensively circulating in Sicily. It is added that one phrase used in it by Prince Murat is, "The hour is come for the people to rise. I will not impose myself upon them, but I declare myself ready to answer their call."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 20th announces that the Duc de Grammont, the French Ambassador at Turin, waited upon the King the day before to congratulate his Majesty on the brilliant proofs of valour given by the Piedmontese troops in the late action of the Tchernaya.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Naples reports what he calls a "case of gross insult" to a British functionary. The Director of Police directed Prince Satriano not to receive in his box at the theatre Mr. Fagan, the first *attaché* to our embassy. Mr. Fagan, it is reported, treated the interference with contempt, and Prince Satriano refused to obey the order of the Director. There the matter rests.

##### AMERICA.

At Philadelphia true bills have been found against Passmore Williamson and six coloured men for carrying off Colonel Wheeler's slaves. Their trial will take place on the 27th inst.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings have held a State Council, discarded the principles upon which the order in that State was originally based, and gone over to the Abolitionists. Their platform is as follows:—

A twenty-one years' naturalisation law. Stringent penalties against the fraudulent transfer of naturalisation papers. Opposition to all foreign military or political organisations. Efficient laws against the deportation here of foreign criminals and paupers. None but natives as our Ministers abroad. Free religion, and war against the Pope, his hierarchy, and his Church. The Bible as the basis of all popular education.

On the slavery question they say:—

That all legislation must be conducted upon the doctrine that freedom is national and slavery sectional. That the Federal Government must be relieved of all connexion with, or accountability for, American slavery. That State sovereignty, in its legislation and judiciary, must be held inviolate. That the Missouri line must be restored, and no part of that territory that was made free by said line shall be admitted a slave state. That squatters' rights must be protected, in the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise.

De Bar, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, had been lynched on account of his atrocious murder of the Muchr family. The mob overpowered the military and officers, seized the prisoner, knocked him senseless by striking him on the head with a stone, beat him with clubs, jumped on him, and finally hung him up by the heels to a tree, where he was suffered to remain for hours after life was entirely extinct.

Wilson Shannon, a supporter of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, has been appointed Governor of Kansas.

The Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company had decided upon extending their wires, by a strong submarine cable of the same size as that now being laid down between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to Holmeshole (Martha's Vineyard), Edgarton, and Nantucket. It is the intention to get the line finished by the 1st November.

A person named Wagner has been arrested at Boston for enlisting men for foreign military service.

Several American mechanics, who are on their way to Russia to engage in important positions on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, left New York in the United States' mail steamship Washington on the 11th instant.

##### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Parma of the 18th states that on the preceding day the Duchess of Parma visited the hospital set apart for cholera patients, and conversed with the sick, addressing to them words of encouragement and consolation. This hospital, established in one of the Ducal palaces, has been exclusively entrusted to homœopathic doctors, with what results it is not stated.

Prince Czartorisky is staying at the Hotel de Saxe, Brussels. Colonel Proporsky, of St. Petersburg, is at the same hotel.

We are reminded that the age for the growth of Indian nabobs is past, by the mention in the Indian papers of a recent despatch from the India House, intimating that all officials, Native as well as European, must hand over to Government all presents that may be given to them.

In one week no fewer than thirty-eight Chinese left Melbourne each with gold-dust valued at 740*l.*, besides other property. Seven hundred others of these unwelcome visitants were landed in a week at the same port. Measures are in progress to check this immigration and regulate the Chinese already in Victoria.

For the last twelve months not a single expedition had taken place, nor a single gun been fired, in Algeria. This is the first time since 1830 that such a remark could be made.

The King of Wurtemberg dissolved the Chambers on the 17th, because the debates in the Chamber of Deputies have "taken a direction" not in accordance with the "well-known interests of the country." These phrases refer to the fact that a commission had



by six voices to one, reported favourably on a proposition to reform the political organisation of Germany.

The Bishop of London is at Dusseldorf, undergoing treatment by the eminent oculist Dr. Leuw; and his sight has improved. He preached in the English church last Sunday.

It is stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has received from his Government orders to associate himself most cordially with the instructions given to him, and to draw still closer the bonds which unite France and England.

The Duchess of Saldanha, an English lady, died recently in Portugal. She was renowned for her amiability and charity, and was buried at Cintra, with almost public honours.

M. de Fonton, Russian Ambassador at Hanover, arrived at Berlin from Vienna on the evening of the 12th, and has since proceeded to his post. It is considered in diplomatic circles that the appointment of this statesman to the post at Hanover marks the commencement of a new phase in the diplomatic activity of Russia in the North. M. de Fonton is deeply initiated in the intentions of his Court, and particularly in the political combinations of M. de Nesselrode; and his long residence in Germany has made him perfectly acquainted with German affairs.

According to the telegraphic anticipation of the *Overland* Mail an insurrection has occurred among the Santals in Rajmahal, in Bengal. The American ship *Lightfoot*, 2,000 tons, has been lost off Sangor. Trade in India quiet. The rebels are losing ground in the north of China. At Canton there has been much bloodshed.

The *Morning Post* gives great prominence to the following, relative to the health of the Empress Eugénie: The public will, no doubt, have remarked that the Empress Eugénie has taken but little part in the public festivities celebrated last week in Paris. For this care of her Majesty's health there is every reason to believe that there is a most satisfactory cause; and indeed it is known that Queen Victoria was most anxious and pressing in her kind advice to the Empress to observe every precaution on which so important a future may depend. We expect confidently that, at no distant date, the official *Moniteur*, according to the etiquette of France, will announce to the nation the pregnancy of the Empress.

The cholera has again made its unwelcome appearance in Holland. Several cases have already occurred both in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

The code of Malta has certain "Preliminary Provisions," or general principles, stated at the outset. One of these "Preliminary Provisions" runs thus:—"Provided always, that no criminal action shall, in any case, be prosecuted against the head of the Civil Government for the time being, or against the Bishop of Malta!"

Intelligence has been received at New York of the loss of the ship *Erimmesia* on a reef west of New Caledonia. She had on board 650 coolies from China and a crew of fifty men, all of whom perished except seven, who were saved in a boat.

Fifty-four persons have been tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Nantes, for being connected with a secret society, all of whom were found guilty, except seven, who were at once set at liberty. Ten of those convicted were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, seven to eighteen months, twenty-one to a year, and nine to six months.

A "sorcerer," eighty-three years old, has been tried at Tours, for causing the death of a peasant. The wizard—for "a consideration"—pretended to cure diseases by supernatural means; he directed the sick peasant to perform certain charms, and to allow himself to be enveloped in a quantity of ivy heated to success in an oven; the ailing man died under the latter operation. The accused was convicted and sent to prison for a year.

On Sunday, a boat accident occurred on the Ribble, a short distance from Preston, by which four lives were lost, and nearly twenty others were placed in imminent peril. The *Lively*, a passenger boat, having twenty passengers on board, was run into by the *Jenny Lind*, and the planks of the former (which were decayed and old) being shattered by the shock, she immediately foundered, and the whole of the passengers—men, women, and children—were immersed in deep water. Four were drowned, namely, David Crossley, labourer, aged thirty (who has left a widow and three children); Joseph Ward, labourer, one of the owners of the boat; and two children, one between two and three years old, and the other about a year and a half.

A working man named Bagley has for some time resided with his wife and mother in a small cottage in a very sequestered spot in the village of Cudham, near Croydon. On Saturday morning, he left home, as usual, between five and six o'clock, to proceed to his work in the fields, his wife and mother being then in bed. He returned to his house a little after six o'clock in the evening, and finding that it was closed, and no answer being given to his repeated knocks, he entered by the window. On proceeding up stairs he found his wife lying lifeless on the bed in her night-dress, the bed clothes being covered with blood. In another room his aged mother was found, weltering in her blood, and though not dead, she has remained unconscious up to this time, and is not expected to survive. The house had evidently been ransacked, and the kitchen tongs were found to be covered with blood, with hair and brain also adhering. The deceased woman's head was found to have been battered in a dreadful manner. Several persons are suspected, and, as is usual in such cases, a great many rumours are in circulation.

#### SIR JOHN BOWRING AND THE MISSIONARIES OF SIAM.

Among the interesting events connected with Sir John Bowring's mission to Siam, we have learnt with much satisfaction that he was enabled to employ his influence with the King in favour of the American missionaries and their families who had been for many months interdicted, by a Royal proclamation, from leaving the capital. An address of thanks, signed by the missionaries, to Sir John Bowring, has appeared in the newspapers; and we are glad to add to it copies of a pleasing correspondence between the ladies of the mission and his Excellency. Sir John found the Protestant missionaries in Siam in a state of dejection and alarm; he left them full of heart and hope:—

To his Excellency Sir John Bowring.—The captive bird rejoices once more to be set free; so we, the ladies of Bangkok, restored again, through your kind intervention, to liberty, from which we have, for a season, been deprived, would beg leave to present to you our heartfelt thanks for that kindness which has suddenly thrown open our prison doors, and permitted us and our little ones again to enjoy the pure fresh breezes wafted over the salt sea.

We hope with newly recruited health and strength soon to prosecute with increased vigour our duties; and although fully aware that the satisfaction a generous mind derives from doing good is, in itself, a sufficient reward, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of unitedly acknowledging the obligation you have conferred upon us.

That the blessings of multitudes benefited by your beneficence may ever rest on you, is the prayer of Your very grateful and obliged friends.

(Signed by all the ladies of the Siamese Protestant Missions.)

The following reply was sent:—

Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*,  
Bay of Siam, April 24.

My dear Friends,—I have read with singular pleasure your most graceful and gratifying note. It was a real privilege to be able to render some small service to those from whom my mission was receiving so many important services. That mission seems to have been wonderfully blessed, and I pray that the dawn of better hopes may brighten into perfect day. I shall often think of you all with interest and affection, and trust that the highest of rewards will accompany your praiseworthy examples and meritorious exertions.

I am, my dear friends,  
Very truly and faithfully yours,  
JOHN BOWRING.

During the negotiations of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce, which was signed at Bangkok on the 18th April, we are informed the assistance of the missionaries was constantly called in by the Siamese princes and nobles, to aid in the translation from English into Siamese; and that they were thus enabled to render the most important aid alike to the Siamese commissioners and the British Plenipotentiary.

In the neighbouring countries of Cochin China and Tonquin, persecutions are raging fiercely against the Catholic Christians. We hope the example of the King of Siam, who has, under the new treaty, granted perfect religious freedom to Christians, will be followed by the less enlightened sovereigns of adjacent nations.

#### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Of the 113 candidates who presented themselves at the recent examination for appointment in this service, twenty have been successful.

We congratulate the University of London, and the friends of the liberal principles which it represents, that the gentleman who has obtained the highest number of marks (Mr. Wells Butler) is a candidate of that University. The results are as follows:—

|   | No. of<br>Candidates. | No. of<br>Successful. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| University of Oxford . . .                          | 19                    | 8                     |
| University of Cambridge . . .                       | 32                    | 6                     |
| University of London . . .                          | 8                     | 3                     |
| Scotch Universities, Colleges,<br>and Schools . . . | 15                    | 1                     |
| Irish University, Colleges, and<br>Schools . . .    | 23                    | 2                     |
| Harrow and other Schools . . .                      | 14                    | 0                     |
| Abroad . . .  | 2                     | 0                     |
|   | 113                   | 20                    |

Of the three successful candidates from the University of London, two are from University College, and one from King's College.

It will be seen from the above table, that while the proportion of successful candidates to unsuccessful is 27 per cent. in the case of Oxford and Cambridge taken together, it is 37 per cent. to that of the University of London.

It is not unusual for members of the elder Universities to deprecate the wider and more liberal curriculum of the metropolitan University by insinuating that it is wide but shallow. It is therefore satisfactory to find the following language employed in the examiners' report:—"Nothing can be further from our wish, than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere stammerer. A single paper which shows that the writer thoroughly understands the principles of the differential calculus, ought to tell more than twenty superficial and incorrect answers to questions about chemistry, botany, mineralogy, metaphysics, logic, and English history." Such having been the principle on which the examiners proceeded, the University of London

may well be congratulated on the triumphant success of its candidates.—*Bristol Guardian*.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE PEEL STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.

The formal inauguration of the Peel Statue at Birmingham took place on Monday morning, in the presence of at least fifteen thousand persons. The statue, which is by Mr. Peter Hollins, and cast by Messrs. Elkington and Mason—the first colossal work of the kind ever produced in one piece in Birmingham—is in bronze, and stands eight feet and a-half high; it weighs upwards of a ton. In the casting three tons of metal were run. The statue is placed upon a square pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, red, and warm in tone, and in beautiful harmony with the bronze. There is a plinth also of polished granite, resting upon a sub-plinth of grey stone. The whole is placed upon an octangular platform, from which the railings and lamps spring. The total height from the platform to the top of the statue will be about twenty feet. The pedestal bears the simple inscription, "Peel," in bronze. The statue will be placed with the face looking down New-street. The railing is in good keeping with the subject. Its bars are designed after the antique wands of the *Heralds of Peace*, with the addition of clusters of wheat ears—indicative of the deceased statesman's last great act—the interstices being prettily filled up by the introduction of poppies. Four handsome lamp pillars of a decorative character, in keeping with the other parts of the memorial, are to be erected at angles; and lamps of an appropriate design are in progress. The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Chairman of the Committee, made an able inauguration speech, from which the following is an extract:—

It has been said of a great orator and statesman of the last century that he "for party gave up what was meant for mankind"—Sir Robert has given us a noble example of the reverse of that epigram. (Applause.) For mankind—for the benefit of the great body of his countrymen, he cheerfully "gave up" all the personal consequence he enjoyed, all the vast power he wielded as the leader of the ruling party in the state, and retired amidst the bitterest obloquy into what might be called a private station. Yet not as some men renowned in history did he retire. His was not the selfish retirement of wounded vanity. His never deserted his country to sulk in a so-called philosophic obscurity. (Cheers.) He remained at his post till the last, and was taken away with words of a most calm and impressive speech on an important question of foreign policy trembling, as it were, upon his tongue. (Loud cheering.) Such, Sir, in my estimation, at least, was the late Sir R. Peel. Such the man to whom, a few—I think, Sir, too few—of the inhabitants of the great manufacturing town have sought to do honour by erecting a statue to his memory. That statue I now resign by virtue of this instrument to your keeping. (Prolonged applause.)

#### THE HARVEST AT HOME AND ABROAD.

With but few interruptions, another week's harvest weather has enabled many in the southern part of the kingdom, and some occupiers of forward districts in the north, to secure their crops of wheat, which in several instances have turned out a better sample than expected; and many sales of new have been already made at fair prices, but weights vary from 58 to 64 lbs. per bushel. A good supply of old has also been kept up in various places, notwithstanding the call for labour made for harvest-work; though markets generally from this cause, as well as from a reduced stock, have made but a scanty show, and business has continued restricted. In Ireland the sickle has been busy under very favourable circumstances, and potatoes are better spoken of; a commencement has also been made in Scotland, where, however, harvest generally will not be reaped for ten days or a fortnight. We are sorry to find reports from this country less favourable to potatoes; and would recommend in all cases where only the stem or leaves seem affected, to use the tubers as early as convenient, as experience has shown they are not to be much trusted, though looking healthful. Wheat prices have throughout the week presented great irregularity. The commencement was characterised by lower prices or dull reports; but as the week advanced, a higher range obtained, from a variety of concurrent circumstances. We think our agricultural friends have another year of remuneration before them. July's supply of foreign was unusually large, being 429,233 qrs.; and from the commencement of last harvest we have reached 2,461,695 qrs., the quantity with which we held it as our opinion that the country would be safe, until the new crop was got in; and this has now become a fact, in spite of all sinister forebodings. We hold now the opinion frequently repeated, that with fine weather we shall have about an average crop; but the crop of last year was almost unprecedented, and the like this year is not generally to be expected.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The harvest has been an average one for most kinds of grain all over the north of Italy, and the Indian corn promises great abundance; but the vines, especially in the Venetian provinces, are again sorely afflicted with the disease.

The letters from Canada with regard to the harvest state that, although anxiety was caused at one period by heavy rains, the concurrent testimony of the agriculturists in the great wheat-growing districts of the upper province is, that in no preceding year have the prospects of large returns been better than at present.

The general accounts respecting the state of the crops throughout the United States are very gratifying. In many parts of Ohio the yield is beyond the



average, and in the State of Illinois the crops are unusually large. In Connecticut everything was promising, and rye has been harvested in fine condition. The potato crop is large, and there are no signs of the disease reported.

### Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1855.

#### BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

The details of this important engagement have been received, and are published in the morning papers. The following is a bare outline of the leading facts: The Russians, favoured by a thick morning mist, and in dead silence, surprised the outposts of the Piedmontese army, and crossed the Tchernaya on rafts; and, notwithstanding a severe fusillade from the Zouaves, marched upon the allied camp. The Russians attacked in front and flank the 50th and 97th Regiments of the Line by a terrific bayonet charge. In the *mêlée*, ten thousand French, commanded by General d'Herbillon, were engaged. General Pelissier shortly afterwards arrived at the scene of action, where a terrible struggle was going forward. Then ensued, under his direction, a long and formidable combat. The enemy's artillery was silenced by the superiority of the French fire. The French batteries were commanded by Colonel Forgeau, who held the heights, and whose efforts mainly contributed to beat back the Russians. The Sardinians were impetuously attacked by superior numbers, but held their own nobly, and fought most bravely.

In an order of the day, dated August 17th, General Pelissier thanks the army for the victory of the Tchernaya. General Pelissier states officially that the Russian loss amounted to 6,000 men; and that they left 2,200 men in the hands of the Allies. General Pelissier adds, that the cavalry under General Morris were eager to pursue the enemy, but that enough had been done. [Probably the immense cavalry forces of the Russians deterred him.]

The following are extracts from the very graphic narrative of the *Daily News* correspondent in the Turkish Camp:—

#### THE SURPRISE.

About an hour before daybreak the French sentinels in front of the bridge thought they could perceive shadows gliding past them in the darkness and fired. There was no reply, and silence deep as death followed; about the same time a few shots were heard from the hill occupied by the Piedmontese outpost, but, as the utmost stillness prevailed afterwards on every side, no precautions were taken till just as the first streak of light made itself visible in the horizon a sharp fire was opened from a party of skirmishers against the *tête de pont*, and a regular assault made upon the Sardinian picket. General della Marmora was already on the ground, and sent a battalion of Bersaglieri to reinforce the post, so that they might defend themselves till the troops could be got under arms, and the necessary arrangements made. When the reinforcements arrived half the picket was already *hors de combat*, and the assailants were up on the parapet of the little redoubt firing down into them. To prolong the conflict here would only have caused a useless massacre, and the Sardinians consequently withdrew behind an *épaulement* on the other side of the river, near the aqueduct, and there defended themselves till the day broke clearly, and the attack became general. On the side of the French, the *tête de pont* was assaulted in great force, and carried very soon after the enemy's first showing himself on the ground, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the 20th regiment of the line, which in one battalion alone lost twelve officers. The bridge was now occupied, two batteries of artillery were brought across, so as to sweep the road leading between the two heights towards Balaklava, and a strong column was pushed on to the assault and mounted the declivity. Strange to say, although General Pelissier had received full warning the previous night, he refused to believe in an attack until it actually commenced, and consequently no dispositions were made, and nobody was ready. The Russians had already reached the crest of the hill, while the French were still asleep. At this critical moment two battalions alone of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves held the whole assaulting column in check, and contested the ground inch by inch till they were forced back upon their own tents. In the meantime the alarm was sounding, the troops got into order, the artillery into position, and a vigorous onset drove the Russians down the declivity, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded.

#### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

From behind the cloud of smoke which naturally hung around the Russian batteries came two large columns of the enemy, marching in quick time, about 200 yards apart and exactly parallel, a short distance from the river, and in a line with the bank. On arriving within about eight hundred yards of the ford, one halted, and the other turned off abruptly towards the river. It was evident they were about to assail the French position more to the right, on the side next the Sardinians. On reaching the water, some passed on small bridges hastily thrown over, the rest forded, and on gaining this side the column broke into loose order, and pushed on towards the canal or aqueduct, which rises within an embankment at the very foot of the hill. Before reaching it they had to traverse about 200 yards of smooth green sward; they were no longer exposed to the French artillery, because the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to reach them, but they had their flank turned to that of the Piedmontese, who had got the range to an inch, and fired with an accuracy little short of marvellous. The head of the column

had hardly come up dripping from the water, when they found themselves in the midst of a storm of round-shot, grape, and shell, bent upon relentlessly, unrelaxingly, mowing them down by the score, and covering the survivors with clay and gravel. But I must do these survivors justice, and say that they bore up right gallantly, marched firmly onward and upward, but at last halted, turned, and fled—never stopping till they reached the river, when they got shelter under the banks and amongst the old willows. An officer remained for some time alone on the declivity, vainly urging them to follow him. Reinforcements now came up from the second column; they re-formed, but again in loose open order, or rather no order at all, for they marched exactly like a flock of sheep. This time they never wavered nor faltered, climbed on slowly and laboriously, and at last reached the crest of the hill, and came out on the level. When the head of the column attained this point, the Zouaves, who were lying down behind the ridge on the Russian left, jumped up and ran off to join the main body, posted near the artillery on the centre of the plateau, and at the same moment the whole of the French, the artillery included, retired about a hundred yards before the advancing enemy. For some moments I thought the French were about to give way and retreat. One could see them falling back on all sides, and closing up into a small round mass, but in the twinkling of an eye this mass opened out like a fan, two black lines shot from it on each side across the plateau, the centre closed up, divided itself, and the next moment a sheet of flame broke from the whole line, followed by a cloud of smoke, and the crash of the musketry fell on our ears in a long, continuous, unflinching whirl, like the roar of a waterfall, drowned every second by the mightier thunder of the artillery, which had made half a wheel to the right, and raked the crest of the hill with a tempest of grape. It was impossible to repress for the moment a sentiment of pity as one looked upon the crowd of Russians looming out through the smoke, as it rolled across them, feebly returning the fire, unable to advance, afraid to retreat, ten thousand deaths in front—ten thousand more behind—help and hope nowhere. They paused for a few seconds, seemed to hesitate, but were speedily relieved from all embarrassment as to the course they should pursue by the advance of the French, whose cheer rang merrily through the morning air as they levelled their bayonets and rushed to the charge. The Russians gave one "Hurrah," as if they intended to come up to the scratch, but instead of suiting the action to the word, they wheeled about and flung themselves down the hill side in complete disorder, the Sardinian artillery again playing upon them as before. Some hundreds threw down their arms and surrendered to the French, sooner than run the gauntlet once more across the aqueduct and the river. The remnant of the column got under cover on the other side of the stream, and remained there for some minutes, until two battalions of Piedmontese came out upon the plain, and throwing out skirmishers advanced upon the river. The Russians now retired in haste, and not in very good order, skirmishing as they went, until they reached the high ground on which their cavalry and the reserve of their artillery were stationed. During the pursuit the Piedmontese made some prisoners. The moment was propitious for a charge of cavalry, who might have cut them up completely.

#### THE FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT.

The scene which presented itself on the banks of the river, below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the ordinary horrors of a battle-field. The canal itself was choked with dead, most of whom had doubtless fallen into it living, after rolling down the hill side, and found repose in its muddy waters; broken muskets, bags of bread, cartridges, on dark red-stain on the white chalky gravel, often alone marked the spot where the men first fell; in a moment afterwards tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen, after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lie there as we passed, shrieking in agony, and imploring us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced, and disfigured, as these unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rage, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognised son or husband in those hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in their wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fall, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over a rough soil, and their bones broken in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On towards the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men, in the prime of life—many with a *vieux grogard* air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand, or lying near him, or broken under him in his fall. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed us that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillerymen. There were a great many small platforms lying about, some resembling ladders with the rungs very close, and carried by ropes slings attached to each end, as bridges to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. The Zouaves had made a general collection of crosses, relics, and medals, and retailed them to the visitors, in addition to which pickings from the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded, managing dexterously to extract it from the inside of the trousers close to the knee, where the Russian soldiers generally carry their money, while pretending to examine into the nature of their wounds, thus avoiding giving any mental pain to the sufferers.

#### ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Among the killed on the field a Russian general officer was recognised by his uniform; his head had been carried away by a round shot. Another general officer, wounded, was taken to one of the French ambulances. He was in much distress. Speaking in French, he said to a French officer by his side at the ambulance, "This is a sad day of disgrace for Russia, not to have set free the passage of the Tchernaya, defended by one French division." Another Russian officer, who was made prisoner, and conversed in German, asked "What was done in front of Sebastopol?" and on being told that nothing important had taken place there, expressed surprise. He afterwards explained that it was understood in the Russian army that simultaneous with the attack to gain the Tchernaya an assault was to be made by an overpowering force against the French and English works before the Karabelnaia.

It is said that two other divisions, including a division of the Imperial Guard, are now on their way down from Perekop to join the Russian army. If this be true, perhaps the attempt which has just failed may be renewed.

The divisions engaged were the 5th, 7th, 12th, and 17th, most of them belonging to different *corps d'armes*. One man assured us that he was in the last battalion of the reserve, and that every single soldier had been sent down from the heights; so that had we pursued them we might have gained the Mackenzie plateau along with them, and held it. Although the success has been most complete, yet the results should have been greater. A body of Sardinian Bersaglieri, after the grand repulse of the Russians, pressed on after them in a most daring manner, and, without looking to see if they were supported, continued to follow up for some distance from the main body. A battery of Russian artillery opened on them with round shot, but these gallant fellows, nothing daunted, used their rifles with such effect that the gunners were quickly obliged to limber up and seek a safer position. At length two heavy columns of infantry were sent out against them, and not until then did they condescend to retire; which they did in good order, and with very slight loss.

I was standing at the bridge while the French were collecting the wounded from the other side, and placing them in the ambulances. The Russians could see perfectly well what they were about, from the Mackenzie heights, and nevertheless had the barbarity to fire from one of their batteries right into the crowd on the road. A scene of great confusion ensued; the ambulance mules galloped off, causing the wounded they were carrying to shriek with pain.

The Russians had seemingly calculated upon pursuing their advantage into the valley of Balaklava. The immense force of cavalry, said to amount to 16,000 troopers, which accompanied the army, could not have been employed in the Tchernaya valley, and must have been intended for subsequent operations in the plain of Balaklava.

On the 16th, the day before the battle, the telegraphic wire between head-quarters and Balaklava was cut by some person unknown, but soon repaired.

Only two divisions arrived in time for the action on the Tchernaya, but three others are close at hand.

The Sardinians did their share of the work most efficiently. The practice of their artillery was very good indeed.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF THE REDAN.

AUG. 17, 6 P.M.—The bombardment of the Redan and its associated works has been kept up all day. The right face of the work exhibits manifestly the effect of the heavy fire which has been directed against it. A battery lately thrown up on its right flank, and which is said to have harassed considerably the French in their approaches towards the Malakhoff, has also been very much injured. Our works have suffered, and we have had some severe casualties. Some guns in one of the Quarry batteries, the embrasures of which were only cut open yesterday evening, have been dismounted. Commander Hammett, of the royal navy, is reported killed in the sailors' battery of the right attack. In the left attack there have been several severe casualties. Captain Anthony Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, an officer of considerable standing in the service, and lately commanding the left siege train, was struck in the head by a round shot and killed instantaneously. Lieutenant James Bullen Dennis, 3rd Buffs, is feared, is mortally wounded, having had both thighs broken. Brevet-Major George Cecil Henry, Royal Artillery, has had his right arm shattered close to the shoulder, so that amputation had to be performed at the joint. The number of casualties has been great, also, among the men of the Royal Artillery, and also in the Second Division, who were guarding the trenches of the right attack.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Upon the whole, the results of the cannonade appear pretty satisfactory. The Redan has suffered a good deal. Our fire has been very well directed, and that of the Malakhoff has been considerably checked.

#### SORTIE FROM KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 25.—The Turks in garrison at Kars have made a successful sortie. The Russian divisions lately threatening Erzeroum have retreated. All the disposable French troops have been shipped from the Bosphorus to the Crimea. Nine hundred Russian prisoners arrived at Constantinople on the 20th.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and family, left Boulogne at eleven on Monday night. They were accompanied some distance by the Emperor in the French steamer Ariel. The Royal yacht reached Osborne about nine yesterday morning.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 29.

The trade here to-day very firm for every article, at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 320 qrs; foreign, 3,710 qrs. Barley, English, — qrs; Irish, 280 qrs; foreign, — qrs. Oats, English, — qrs; Irish, 1,970; foreign, 1,580 qrs. Flour, English, 550 qrs; Irish —; foreign, 350 sacks, 2,120 barrels.



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On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

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## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855:—

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Record . . . (twice a week)        | 205,000 |
| Watchman . . . . .                 | 82,500  |
| Nonconformist . . . . .            | 76,945  |
| Ecclesiastical Gazette . . . . .   | 71,700  |
| British Banner . . . . .           | 69,659  |
| Spectator . . . . .                | 67,500  |
| Wesleyan Times . . . . .           | 51,000  |
| Clerical Journal . . . . .         | 49,000  |
| John Bull . . . . .                | 40,500  |
| Britannia . . . . .                | 32,925  |
| English Churchman . . . . .        | 30,750  |
| Christian Times . . . . .          | 29,401  |
| Patriot . . . (twice a week)       | 55,883  |
| Inquirer . . . . .                 | 24,000  |
| Church and State Gazette . . . . . | 11,000  |
| Courier . . . . .                  | 8,760   |

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1855.

## SUMMARY

AFTER a week of festivities of unprecedented magnificence in the gayest capital of Europe, Queen Victoria has returned to the seclusion of Osborne. The French appear never to have been weary of paying her homage—though not of so demonstrative a character as our English welcome. The Emperor's arrangements for the entertainment of his Royal guests appear to have been on a scale hitherto unheard of, and withal to have exhibited the most delicate regard for the feelings and conscience of Queen Victoria. His gallantry was visible to the last, for he accompanied his guests not only to the confines of France, but out to sea, ere farewells were exchanged. Probably the most immediate political result of this great event has been to invest the sovereignty of Louis Napoleon with that legal sanction—that aspect of legitimacy—which it did not before possess.

The details of the great battle on the Tchernaya show that action to have been even more sanguinary than was at first supposed. The Russian loss in dead alone appears to have been not less than 3,329, while probably 6,000 men were placed hors de combat. From a cursory glance at the correspondence now published, we gather that the intention of the Russians was to make a combined attack on the besiegers, but that from some unknown reason, the sortie from Sebastopol was not made—that in spite of repeated warnings, the French were once more caught napping—that the battle was not so much a contest of numbers and bayonets, as of artillery, in which the Allies had decidedly the superiority—that the Russian infantry were for the most part intoxicated—and

that their slaughter on the banks of the river, was one of the most terrible massacres that ever overtook a defeated army. None of the Turkish Contingent appear to have been in the fray, though their vigilance put to shame both French and Sardinians. One remarkable circumstance is, that a large proportion of the Russians engaged were veterans from the Polish frontier, and some of the prisoners confessed that they belonged to the reserves at Mackenzie. Hence it would seem that the pursuit might with advantage have been followed up; but the Muscovite main body was protected by an immense cavalry force and a formidable train of guns, while the road to their camp is both difficult and unknown. The combined loss of French and Sardinians appears to have been no more than 1,200. Not less than 900 Russian prisoners had arrived at Constantinople.

We have given elsewhere as full details of the engagement as our space will allow. Of the tangible results of this great victory we have yet to hear. The siege continues, but General Pelissier's last reports indicate that the Allies are gradually gaining the ascendancy over the Russian artillery, although the reserve batteries intended for the next general bombardment have not yet been opened. Various accounts lead to the conclusion that the next grand attack on the Malakhoff will be terrible in its effects beyond all precedent. The general report which has prevailed for some days that the Russians are suffering very severely from want of food and necessary supplies, seems to receive official confirmation in the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to General Pelissier, published in Monday's *Moniteur*. "Tell your brave soldiers," says the Emperor, who rarely speaks in public without a purpose, "that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows; and were the event delayed, still the Russian army—I know it through information that appears positive—would no longer be able, during the winter, to maintain the contest in the Crimea." Weighty words these from the usually cautious Louis Napoleon—the surest indication we have yet had of the approaching fall of Southern Sebastopol. The pains taken by the Russians in constructing a raft-bridge to the northern suburb is another symptom of the coming retreat.

Omar Pasha has departed from Constantinople, to take the command of the Turkish forces in Anatolia, and is to be followed, as speedily as possible, by a part of the Ottoman Contingent in the Crimea. It is probably too late in the season for the Turkish General to enter upon a regular campaign against the Russians in that region—for the uncertainties of the weather prevent field operations after August. But the very rumour of his appearance seems to be turning the scale against the foe. The garrison of Kars has made a successful sortie, and the Russian force that threatened Erzeroum has retreated without making any attempt upon that city. We shall probably hear, ere long, of the retreat of General Muravieff across the Georgian frontier, and the suspension of operations till next spring. But the presence of Omar Pasha and his effective army at Kars will save Asiatic Turkey from further invasion, and, should peace not be concluded, the Russian trans-Caucasian possessions will, when the next season opens, possibly be endangered by the advance of the Turkish general into Georgia.

The announcement of the return of all our mortar vessels from the Baltic, betokens the end of active operations in that northern sea—at least so far as the Admirals are concerned. But we learn that our Government authorities at home have sent out a fresh supply of these terrible instruments of destruction, as though they expected the blow at Sweaborg to be repeated elsewhere. "When in due time," says the *Times*, "the Admiralty heard that the mortar-boats were actually on their way home, they had to send out a second steamer to stop the mortar-boats and collect them somewhere in the Baltic to receive their new mortars somewhat nearer to the scene of action, in the faint hope that they may do a little more work before Christmas, 1855." The leading journal is very wroth at this mismanagement and complains that we are always throwing away our opportunities. Next year, when we have gun-boats enough, the Russians will be prepared for us, "and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gun-boats, just within range, with the same success."

No sooner has Parliament risen than we are troubled with speculations as to its proper time for sitting. Lord Stanley, entering with all cordiality upon the enjoyments of Knowsley, betinks him that it is a great pity he was not there two months since,—when the corn was just putting on its coat of gold, and the fruit ripening on the branch or on the wall, and the days were eighteen hours long. Straightway, he writes to the newspapers, suggesting that Parliament should meet on the first of November, take only a month at Christmas, a week at Easter,

nothing at Whitsun, and break up with the May meetings: as if we journalists had anything more to do with it, or anything less, than school-boys with the regulation of holidays! The plan is, undoubtedly, a most sensible one,—but we see no chance of its adoption, in its integrity, unless Lord Stanley can induce his friend Mr. Disraeli to speak less, and his followers Messrs. Spooner and Granby not to speak at all. Our fear is that a session beginning in November would run on to the end of the following September. It would be like shortening a ditch by cutting away something at each end.

Mr. Duffy's retirement from Parliament and from Ireland is still a topic; our contemporaries insisting on regarding his going as a proof how much better his country will be without him. Day after day we are entertained with descants on the social regeneration of Ireland—the higher prices of land and labour, the diminution of pauperism, and the increased security of landlords. We have no disposition to question the reality, much less to depreciate the value, of the alleged improvement. We believe in it the more readily because we expected it. The legislation of Sir Robert Peel for Ireland, except on ecclesiastical questions, was in keeping with his legislation for England, and should naturally produce similar effects. The Encumbered Estates Acts averted the Repeal of the Union, and tightened its links. The famine broke the rotten staff on which the nation had leaned for generations, and compelled a resort to more substantial sustenance. But we are quite unable to see that these merciful and providential results of a severe process excuse the flagrant faithlessness of Irish representatives, or the venal subservience of Irish priests. Certain honourable gentlemen pledged themselves to their constituents, with a solemnity that only a sacramental oath could enhance, to support or serve no Government that would not adopt a specific Irish measure. Four fifths of them have broken that pledge,—or rather, have never for a moment kept it. Some of them have openly trafficked in their special influence. The hierarchy have covered these desertions, and the murmurs of the more independent clergy been repressed by ecclesiastical censure. We may have nothing to regret in the disappearance of "the green flag;" but, in the name of political honour, let us not connive at the treachery by which it has been struck down.

The Edinburgh clergy keep up the notoriety that was once the attribute of their brethren of the Irish Establishments. Instead of Rathormac massacres, we have now annuity-tax raids. Last week, their Presbyterian reverences charged into the shop of a widow,—and as it happened, the widow of an old soldier, a colour-sergeant who had served twenty-nine years in a Highland regiment. They rifled the widow's shop,—no! they seized her person, and transferred her from the Canon-gate to the Calton. There she now abides,—the compulsory associate of felons; imprisoned, in the name of Christianity, for refusing to contribute thirty shillings to the successor of presbyters who were at their own charges. Surely, it was a lesser offence that sent the market-woman's stool at the head of the surpliced minister. He did but make "long prayers" from a book—it is the black-gowned doctor that steals into "widow's houses."

We are unpleasantly reminded, but opportunely, by another little "affair" with African negroes, of what might happen wherever we have semi-barbarous or half-subdued subjects, should we get our hands locked in a death-grasp with Russia or other great Power. A lawless inhabitant of Sabagee, a town of our Gambia settlement, had a quarrel with a neighbouring villager, and carried him off, with his wife, to Sabagee. The captive escaped and appealed to the Governor, who sent all the police and military he could muster to reduce the rebel. Strange to say, they were defeated, and with severe loss. The Governor sought the aid of the nearest French settlement, and had a war-ship and soldiers sent up the Gambia. Sabagee has been taken by the combined forces, but not without two men killed and thirty-five wounded. Strangest, and worst of all, the negroes are still in possession of two stockaded towns; and although a truce may have been established, we are in fact at war with a people whose very name we do not know, and whose power we superlatively despise.

## A LEASH OF TIMES' LEADERS.

Now that there are no debates to analyse, no interrogations to suggest, and no answers to scrutinise, we cannot better serve the public cause than by transferring our vigilance to the columns of the press, and searching, with an eye sharpened by the partial darkness, for any gleam of light upon our position and prospects, that may arise from ministerial, opposition, or independent journalism. The newspapers may be said to govern the country, as well as legislate for it, in the recess—criticising every act of the executive, and creating the opinion that shall by-



and-bye be moulded into law. Their present business is—either to get us out of the Crimea before the winter has settled down, or to make us as safe there as possible, and to find a satisfactory reason for remaining.

The *Times* is quite prepared to do either or all of these things. No sooner are the doors of Parliament shut, than it reopens its high court of deliberation and decision, complaint and vindication; tells the country,—to drop our figure and adopt its own,—that the train has driven into a tunnel, takes the place of the engineer, and emits a shrill whistle of self-announcement. Day by day, it dictates what shall be done for our army, and what shall not be done with the Turkish,—scolds the Ministry of its own making for not having yet sent out the huts that were to have been in time for last winter; insists that Omar Pasha shall not go to Asia, where he alone can be of any use, and where alone Turkey is in danger; paints the horrors of the intended assault upon the Malakhoff with a brush dipped in the strongest colours of poetry or prophecy, yet ordains that the assault shall take place; scourges income-tax payers for evading the collector, and hands over the scourge to the Church for further use on Sundays; and stimulates flagging hope and interest in a war which has no longer the poor pretext of defending Turkey, by the audacious assurance that Sardinian soldiers before Sebastopol are fighting the battle of Italy with Austria!

Our gigantic contemporary needs but three utterances to deliver himself of all these thunders. We will take them in order. On Thursday last, we have an article in which the character of "bore" is pleasantly deprecated,—and "the note of alarm is sounded" as a holy duty, not to be disregarded till the "note of preparation" sounds instead. Our long experience of Crimean warfare is contrasted, in a few sentences, with our confident expectation of speedy success—expectations which by none were so energetically fanned as by the *Times*. Our exact position is then laid down. Our trenches, it is said, are pushed nearly up to the Redan, and those of the French close to the Malakhoff. But their very proximity makes them perilous to work and difficult to defend. "We are so near that we lose 30, 40, or 50 men a night in the trenches, while our Allies are said to lose 100 a night." As if the death of 1,000 men per week was not a fact to make its bare statement a summons to pause and "ask the reason why,"—the writer goes on to describe the increasing difficulties of the situation, the certain horrors of the assault, and the uncertainty of any useful result:—

The enemy, meanwhile, has made the two works before us stronger than they were on the fatal 18th; and the assailants will have to pass deeper ditches, encounter larger impediments, and run the gauntlet of more guns, only to find themselves in the presence of new fortifications, of which the old ones are only the screen. The Allies, on their side, propose to meet this with more batteries and larger guns. The French promise to open fire with more than 300 mortars. But the batteries, the mortars, and the ammunition are not yet forthcoming. So, the great day, that dreadful day, of which it may almost be said, in comparison with all the conflicts of human passion and outpourings of human vengeance, *Dies ira, dies illa, luce splendet et favilla*, is still indefinitely prorogued, and nobody can say in what month it will come. We only know that the longer it is postponed the more dreadful it will be, and still wholly uncertain in its results.

Often as the *Times* has raised our indignation at some public wrong only to turn that indignation on itself, by its concluding counsel of acquiescence, we did think for a moment that the event thus awfully depicted was about to be deprecated as a crime. But no! even the terrors of the great day of wrath may be anticipated,—even the blasting splendour and the all-consuming fire of the judgment, may be remembered,—and only for the purpose of a vengeance which disarms no criminal, and vindicates no truth. To all the terrors of the fiery storm is to be added this,—all is "uncertain in result!"

But, uncertain as may be the issue of the assault, there is one thing acknowledged to be certain—that we "shall still have to winter in our present position." Should we succeed in taking the southern division of Sebastopol, we shall be in possession only of a "mere heap of ruins, with all the horrors of the charnel-house." The enemy will still confront us from the other and higher side of the harbour,—the south side will only be the front of our own attack, as bloody and as wretched as our present advanced trenches." And worse—for our means of communication are threatened with submersion, and we have no sufficient shelter from the cold. "There is scarcely a hut in the British army, except the few used for hospitals and stores." Huts for fifty thousand men are said to be in preparation; but they will not reach Balaklava till the end of September, and it will take the railway a month to convey them to the camp. The railway itself is in danger of sinking bodily into the mud; and as we have trusted entirely to it, we have not the materials of another road. In short, the winter of 1855 finds us as unprepared to resist or evade its hardships

as did the winter of '45,—whose horrors we can only compute by twenty thousand dead.

We cite this astounding article, be it understood, not as a reliable representation of what we are doing, and of what awaits us in the Crimea,—though we fear it is too accurate,—but as an instance of the spirit in which the case is taken up. We are appalled less at the present and prospective sufferings of our gallant army, than at the tone in which they are discussed by gentlemen who sit at home at ease. Their nightly perils, their daily irksome toils, the ever-increasing dangers and difficulties of their task, the certain losses and the uncertain compensation to which we condemn them, all are set down, in no unimpressive array, without one word of sympathy, much less of misgiving. The question of responsibility seems never once to have recurred to the writer's mind, as he penned sentence after sentence of tragic description and still more tragic prophecy. The 50,000 men are written of with less feeling than so many horses—as indifferently as if they were so much machinery. This is surely the perfection of that insensibility to moral considerations which it is the great curse of war that it never fails to breed, and breeds more surely in the minds of spectators than of the actual combatants. We are in at the siege, and we must go through with it—is the sum of the reasonings which prevail over all arguments of policy, justice, or humanity.

The second and third of the "leaders" to which we allude are less impressive, but not less significant than the first—significant, we mean, of a reckless disregard of all but success. Truth is trampled under foot equally with humanity. There is an audacity of hyperbole,—not to say of falsehood,—in the writer of sentences like these—

We have taken up the great task begun by the heroes of old, and, treading in their steps, and inspired by their examples, we are driving the invader out of free Europe, and establishing liberty, as we hope, for ages to come. . . . If we are beaten, then England will not be a country to live in; for as sure as fate, the wave of despotism will soon surge over the land, the Cossack will stand on the opposite shore, and, if not our own sons, their sons after them, will have to thank us for giving them a few transitory enjoyments and accomplishments instead of national freedom and honour.

Is it the Ottoman or the Russian that the *Times* intends by the "invader?" Until very lately, it was the former; and from the latter, we certainly do not intend to take a single foot of ground—much less to drive him out of "free Europe," wherever that may be. The "establishment of liberty" is a curious pretext for a war which has already trebled the fetters of the people on whose soil the conflict began. In the very next column, however, the bubble is yet further inflated. Italy is there the theme. The Austrian domination is declared, once more, tottering to its fall,—and as vainly buttressed by the new fortresses and legions with which the Court of Vienna is afflicting the shores of the Adriatic. Strange to say, at the very moment that Italy is being filled with foreign troops for the maintenance of a foreign sway, her own best soldiers are being enticed away to the Crimea, and we are told that "that foreign legion will fight the general liberties of Europe beneath the walls of Sebastopol." If we believe the crisis of a forty years' struggle to be indeed at hand,—if we sincerely espouse the cause of the patriot and the liberal,—what right have we to make the battle-field our recruiting ground, and buy the best blood of Italy to soak a distant strand?

#### THE PEEL STATUE AND THE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL.

As some men's sins are almost anticipated by judgment, whilst on others judgment slowly follows after,—so are the rewards of public service sometimes immediate, and sometimes long-deferred. The distinction lies not so much in the qualities of the service as in the conditions under which it is performed. Its very preciousness sometimes retards its appreciation. Men are slow to confess great obligations. It is the deed that glorifies the doer without humbling those for whom it is done, that is hailed with present acclamations.

It is nearly ten years since Sir Robert Peel climaxed his political achievements by destroying that food monopoly on which hung all other fiscal iniquities. It is five years since he yielded up the life that was an object of private devotion and of public pride. But only a few weeks since was his statue set up in Cheapside,—only the other day in Birmingham. It takes time, we know, to get up subscriptions, sit in committees of taste, and cut or cast effigies eight feet high; nevertheless, we cannot but feel there was no such prompt and spontaneous expression of national feeling, when Peel was driven from office or was borne to the grave, as was adequate to our present sense of his place and service.

He has lost nothing by the delay. Such a demonstration of regard as was made in the democratic capital of England at the uncovering of his statue, was worth waiting for as many

centuries as he has waited years. For there is no tribute like that of regret. It is the invocation of the dead, not their canonization, that is their true worship. The sigh that would recall them, is more honourable than loudest acclamations. It is the unfailing test of worth and usefulness—the irrevocable acknowledgment of supremacy. "Oh for one hour of Peel!" exclaims the orator, and the multitude breathlessly assents. In the very town where he was pelted with obloquy when Prime Minister of England, he is now bewailed as the one man for want of whom our councils are without sagacity and our arms without success—the one man, of all this generation of statesmen, capable of breathing a purpose into our policy, of conducting our war with honour, or of reconciling us to the necessity of peace. Remembering his prescient though practical genius,—his blended courage and caution,—the persuasiveness of his oratory and the vast influence of his character,—and contrasting therewith the blindness, self-contradictions, and self-destruction of his successors,—the nation misses in him its truest guide. And in all this it does honour to itself as well as to him. For it was the embodiment of all the chiefest characteristics of modern England in Sir Robert Peel that made him so powerful in life, so mourned in death. He "wrote large" in his speeches and in his statesmanship, the views which predominate among honest traders and industrious, enterprising manufacturers. He illustrated in his career the defects no less than the excellencies of his age and country—its subjection to native prejudices, its distrust of "abstract" reasonings, its faithfulness to conviction, its stubborn force of will. It is because these characteristics are so flagrantly wanting in our present rulers,—because they seem alike without prejudice or principle,—because they have blundered into war and would have sneaked out of it,—because they are too frivolous to appreciate the realities of our position, or too timid to confront them,—that they are despised, distrusted, denounced, and yet endured.

Miss Nightingale is to have a testimonial, now that she is returning home. That she would have one, was certain from the moment it was known how great a task she had undertaken, and with what skill and courage she was fulfilling it. That a lady yet young enough for the best enjoyments of life, should willingly forsake a home in which every element of enjoyment seems to have blended, to accept the duties of head nurse at a military hospital, was not the less onerous and honourable, that it was not at all wonderful. Any one of Miss Nightingale's countrywomen would have gone upon that mission of charity,—but how many would have gone through with it? It is not so much the self-denying benevolence of her enterprise, as the qualities which made it successful, that should be signalled. And that certainly can be done in no way so appropriately as in enabling her to employ those rare gifts in future labours of humanity. She will accept,—we are told,—no gifts but for the establishment of a hospital, to be placed under her control. It was at an institution for the relief of sick foreigners,—if we remember rightly,—that she developed those powers of endurance and organisation which have made her the saviour of thousands at Scutari. She desires to prolong her ministry of mercy—to form and train, we presume, bands of nurses for the sick poor. It is a proposal worthy of the idea which the world has formed of her. In its details it may be susceptible of modification—for one of the existing institutions might surely be adapted to her purposes, much to the improvement of its resources. However that may be, all must applaud the services and aid the wishes of Florence Nightingale.

#### A MODEL PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Our diplomatic representatives, especially in Oriental climes, have been so uniformly distinguished for an enterprise which borders upon the unscrupulous, a dictatorial spirit in their negotiations with native princes, and an especial disregard of all questions and interests affecting religious freedom, that it is an agreeable relief to come in contact with one of a different stamp. It has long been known that Sir John Bowring, our Minister in China, undertook a mission to the Court of Siam, which was attended with complete success. Sir John seems to have so happily united the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* on the occasion, that he was permitted to penetrate with an English ship of war to Bangkok, the capital, a city of more than 300,000 inhabitants, and fire a royal salute—an unprecedented event in that Eastern empire. The usual obeisances which are exacted from all who approach the Lord of the White Elephant were dispensed with in his case, and he was received with all the honours due to a foreign ambassador. "I have managed," says Sir John, in a letter describing his visit, "to escape every indignity, and to be allowed to sit at the Royal audience, when all the princes of the blood were on all-fours." Our Plenipotentiary and his suite were received



with every attention by the two kings (for Siam is not satisfied with one sovereign), and their Court; and the description of the gorgeous splendour of this Eastern capital given in the Singapore papers, reads like a page in the "Arabian Nights." With the assistance of the Prime Minister, described as "a marvellous man," impregnated with European ideas, Sir John was successful in concluding a treaty of commerce between the two countries, highly advantageous to the subjects of Queen Victoria, the provisions of which are thus described:—

It has been agreed that the restrictions and impediments which had nearly completed the destruction of foreign—by which we mean European—trade shall be removed from the 6th April, 1856, on which day the new treaty comes into effect. The old farms and monopolies, with the exception of the opium farm, are from April next to be abolished; and also the measurement dues,—an import and export tariff taking the place of the latter. The treaty also provides that produce from the time of growth to that of shipment shall pay but one tax or duty—it is easy to see what a stimulus is given to production. In some instances the duty will be on exportation, in others on its transit through the interior. The import tariff, we are informed, is the same as that in force with Siamese and Chinese vessels. Everything may be exported, but the Siamese Government reserves to itself the right of prohibiting, in time of scarcity, the exportation of salt, rice, and salt fish. The import duty is to be three per cent. on the market value of the goods payable in money or in kind at the option of the importer. British subjects will have liberty to rent or purchase houses and land anywhere within a distance that can be reached within twenty-four hours from Bangkok. A fleet pulling boat may accomplish fifty or sixty miles within the above-mentioned space of time. Within four miles of Bangkok, however, a residence of ten years is the condition of holding land in fee. With proper passports travellers may proceed into the country beyond the above-mentioned limits. Siamese may be employed by British subjects in any capacity, and British subjects will be allowed to build ships in the Menam, if they can find it convenient to do so; but as the Siamese Government is apprehensive—though probably unnecessarily so—of their supplies of teak running short, permission to build must, in each instance, be obtained. Perhaps the most important of all is the appointment of a consul, under whose sole jurisdiction British subjects will henceforward be placed, and an opportunity will be afforded of remedying any imperfections that may be found in the treaty, its rules and arrangements, by the closing clause which provides for its revision, at the desire of either party, after the lapse of ten years.

Our enlightened Plenipotentiary did not, on this interesting occasion, forget those principles of religious liberty, of which he has throughout his life been so able and consistent an advocate. He found the American missionaries, who have laboured with much success in that barbaric capital, placed under a ban—"in a state of dejection and alarm." "He left them full of heart and hope." Their assistance was given in the course of the negotiations as interpreters, the obnoxious edict against them was rescinded, and the King assured Sir John that he should cheerfully listen to any reasonable request made by his Excellency. The result was, that a provision was inserted in the new treaty granting perfect religious freedom to Christians. Elsewhere we have given insertion to some correspondence on the subject, which will be perused with interest.

Sir John Bowring deserves great credit for the signal success that has attended his mission to the Court of Siam, and for his ready co-operation in securing free action to missionary enterprise in that dark abode of heathenism. The heartfelt thanks to which the United States missionaries have given expression will be re-echoed on both sides of the Atlantic. The treaty he has concluded with the Siamese potentates will confer upon him lasting honour as a negotiator; and we trust that his anticipations, that "Siam is likely to become what it once was—one of the most commercial and prosperous nations of the Eastern world," and that missionary enterprise, in that interesting country, may be crowned with abundant success, may be fully realised. Had we more Bowrings in the East, there would be less need of Napiers, Goughs, and Godwins.

The following account of a wonderful freak of nature is copied from a late number of the *Caddo (La) Gazette*: "I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones Farm in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is on the farm a negro boy, about eighteen months old, who, about a month and a half since, had a pair of horns making their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer. They are now about a month and a half old, and are full six inches long, well covered with velvet; and on one of them two spikes have appeared, and are still growing remarkably fast."

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Brentwood advertises his desire to "undertake the charge of unruly boys, and endeavour to reform them. The utmost kindness will be employed; and long experience has made him confident of success." As a contrast to the foregoing, we copy the following advertisement from the *Labour List*: "Wanted, a person residing in London, to whip or birch a male youth of eighteen, about twice a week.—Address, by letter, in confidence, stating terms, &c., and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, to G. M. O., Post-office, Cornhill, London."

## ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

## MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.

A very numerous meeting took place on Wednesday evening in the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, to hear an address from Mr. Washington Wilks on the proposed Polish Legion and the prospects of the war, and to adopt a resolution thereupon. Mr. Newton, one of the guardians of the poor, was called to the chair, and promised an impartial opportunity of discussion at the close of the lecture.

Mr. Wilks made a long address on the points embodied in the resolution given below, and was heard throughout with profound attention. He concluded, amidst vehement and prolonged applause, by moving:—

That this meeting earnestly sympathises with the wrongs of Poland and the sufferings of its exiles, but as earnestly protests against the proposed employment of a Polish Legion. First, because the present condition of Poland, and the other oppressed nationalities of Europe, is a result of the systematic policy of France and England, and especially of the personal perfidy of Lord Palmerston, rendering it impossible to confide in the sincerity of their professions for the future. Secondly, because the war with Russia has proved a deliberate delusion, mockery, and snare; because there is no probability of its promoting the safety of Turkey, the liberties of Europe, or the honour of Great Britain; and is therefore to be denounced as a wanton waste of blood and treasure.

The resolution was seconded by a working man from the body of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. STANDING objected to the expression of sympathy with the nationalities, and argued that the war, being undertaken against the interests of the Greek population of Turkey, was unjust and anti-Christian. He moved, as an amendment—

That in the opinion of this meeting the public mind is insufficiently informed as to the real purposes of the war with Russia; that the war is carried on injuriously to the interests of the British empire and of Europe; and that the course pursued by the Government renders it undeserving of the confidence of the Queen and the country.

Mr. C. ELT seconded the amendment, but repudiated the opinions of its mover. He held that the war might yet be turned to good account, by displacing Lord Palmerston, only a tithe of whose crimes, he said, the lecturer had exposed. He would urge the people to act as though they had the power to enforce their will, though they had it not. (Much laughter.)

Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON (candidate for the Tower Hamlets at the last general election) moved, amid loud cheering, as a rider to the resolution—

That this meeting has no confidence in the present Ministry, but is prepared to support to the utmost any honest Ministry which will prosecute the war with vigour, and restore the oppressed nationalities of Europe.

This being seconded, Mr. WILKS rose to reply. He said he had no objection to accept both the amendments as addenda to his resolution; but contended that they weakened its force, and would play into the hands of that very Government which the meeting was unanimous in denouncing as untrustworthy, if not treasonable. Mr. Newton's amendment merely expanded that brilliant paradox, but most destructive fallacy, which Mr. Elt had enunciated in a war speech supporting a peace amendment. Every popular movement for the last sixty years had failed because the people believed they had power when they had it not. (Cheers.) It was childish to demand what they had not the power of enforcing. They might as well resolve they would have a phoenix, as that they would have an honest democratic Government. (Laughter and cheers.) He entreated them to act upon the counsel of the godlike Mazzini: "Englishmen, conquer your own liberties at home, before you attempt to conquer liberty for the peoples abroad." (Great cheering.)

After some altercation between Mr. WILKS and Mr. W. NEWTON as to the order in which the resolution and amendments should be put, it was agreed that the amendment should be put as opposed, not as additional, to the resolution. Mr. Standing's amendment was instantly voted down. As Mr. Newton's was about to be put, a working man rose and said, "I want to know before I vote for it, where we're to get the honest Government?" The hands for and against seemed so nearly equal, that the question was twice put. The chairman decided that the amendment was lost. The original resolution was then put and carried, by two or three to one, amidst great cheering.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the lecturer closed the proceedings; and Mr. Wilks announced that he would take an early opportunity of again appealing to the Tower Hamlets on the question of war or peace.

## LECTURES ON THE WAR.

On Monday, August 20, a lecture was delivered on the Origin, Objects, and Probable Consequences of the War with Russia, at the Lecture-hall, St. Andrew's, Norwich, by the Rev. Henry Richard; J. W. Davison, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Richard spoke for two hours, and a half to a large and respectable audience, detailing the circumstances in which the war originated, and examining the various ostensible objects on the ground of which the war is attempted to be justified, and showing how impossible it was that they could be attained by the war. The lecturer was frequently interrupted by cordial expressions of approval, and at the close a vote of thanks was passed to him by acclamation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Richard lectured at the Town Hall, Lowestoft; Rev. Henry More in the chair. The hall was well filled, and the audience listened with great interest for upwards of two hours to the statements of the lecturer.

On Friday, the 24th, Mr. Richard addressed a numerous and respectable meeting at the Corn Market, Beccles; the Rev. John Flower in the chair. In each of these places, the facts brought out by the lecturer seemed new to the great majority of his hearers, and were received with evident interest and surprise.

## THE WAR.

## PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The telegraphic announcement from General Simpson announcing the intention to reopen the bombardment appears to have been a mistake. The *Moniteur* says: "Our artillery fire has reopened on Sebastopol. A mistake in a previous despatch has caused the belief that the bombardment has recommenced, but it is not so. This fire is that of our cannon, which, as is well known, has powerfully contributed, since it has recommenced, to the facilitation of our siege works and approaches directed against the line of works of the Malakhoff."

The following despatches from General Pelissier show the progress being made with the siege operations:—

CRIMEA, Aug. 23, 10 P.M.

Closely pressed by our miners in front of the battery numbered 53, the enemy decided to fire last night five mines against that battery. They did not produce any effect against our battery, and did us no harm.

CRIMEA, Aug. 24, 10 P.M.

In the course of last night we carried an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakhoff: 500 Russians made a sortie to retake it, but were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of about 800 men. The work has been turned, and remains definitively ours. General McMahon has arrived. The health of the army is excellent.

General Simpson reports by telegraph under date Crimea, Aug. 26, 3.50 P.M.: "Our works and those of our Allies are making satisfactory progress."

On the next day, that is Monday, the following was forwarded: "We have just concluded the ceremony of the Investiture of the Bath. Nothing could have gone off better. The naval and military commanders of the allied forces assisted at the ceremony. In other respects nothing of interest has occurred."

Under date Aug. 21, Prince Gortschakoff announces that the enemy's fire had much slackened since the morning of the 20th, and had caused but little damage either to the fortifications or the city.

Prince Gortschakoff writes, at eleven o'clock P.M., on the evening of the 22nd—"The enemy's fire is generally moderate. This evening, at nine o'clock, an alarm, near Bastion No. 2, gave rise to a very brisk cannonade, which did not, however, last more than an hour."

In a despatch of 11th August, General Simpson says that the advanced works were so close that it was with difficulty any approach could be made. He also states that the health of the army is good, "although cholera still continues to take daily several victims." Major McGowan, of the 93rd, is supposed to have fallen a prisoner to the enemy. The casualties between the 3rd and 9th August amount to twenty men killed, three officers and 192 men wounded. The officers were Captain the Honourable W. C. Coke of the Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant H. C. Edwards of the 55th Foot, and Lieutenant N. Grahame of the 90th Foot.

In a full despatch, dated Aug. 14, General Simpson says: "During the last few days considerable activity has been exhibited in the movements of the enemy, both in the town and on the north side; and, from the information we have received from the country, as well as the examination of deserters, I have reason to believe that the Russians may attempt to force us to raise the siege by a vigorous attack from without. Every precaution is taken on the part of the Allies, and the ground occupied by the Sardinians above the village of Tchorgouna, and in its front, has been made very strong through the energy and skill of General La Marmora, who is unceasing in his precaution, and shows the utmost disposition to co-operate in the most agreeable manner with the Allies. The fire has, if anything, been rather less during the day, since my last despatch. At times, however, the enemy open heavily for a short period, causing many casualties; and amongst them I regret to have to announce that of Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was killed yesterday afternoon by a fragment of a shell. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him, and Her Majesty has lost the services of a most promising officer. The firing on our side has been directed in a great measure against the large barracks, dockyard buildings, and the town, all of which show visible signs of the admirable practice of the Royal Artillery."

## THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

An additional telegraphic message from General Pelissier gives further importance to the battle. He says:—

CRIMEA, Aug. 19, 1 P.M.

It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians from 5 A.M. to 2 P.M. to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we can make gives the following result:—

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Russians buried by the French..... | 2,129 |
| By the Russians .....              | 1,200 |
| Total.....                         | 3,329 |

The Paris *Moniteur* remarks, that the losses on the Tchernaya assumed a proportion rarely exceeded in regular battles, yet it would not be surprised if the Russians should simply call the affair a reconnaissance; the materials brought into the field by the Russians, their efforts to take again a position which Liprandi had occupied during the whole winter, proved the importance they attached to being victorious.

A despatch from General La Marmora states, that the number of killed and wounded in the Sardinian Contingent, at the battle of the Tchernaya, amounted to 600.

It was stated that the Russians had opened lists of volunteers for the passage of the Tchernaya, but not more than 10,000 men offered.



The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter of the Emperor to General Pelissier:—

General.—The fresh victory gained at the Tchernaya proves, for the third time since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honour to the courage of the troops, it evidences no less the good arrangements you had made. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also yourself. Tell your brave soldiers, who for more than a year have endured unheard-of fatigues, that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows, and were the event delayed, still the Russian army, I know it through information that appears positive, would no longer be able, during the winter, to maintain the contest in the Crimea. This glory acquired in the East has moved your companions in arms here in France; they all burn to have a part in your dangers. Accordingly, with the two-fold object of responding to their noble desire, and of procuring some repose for those who achieved so much, I have given such orders to the Minister of War, that all the regiments remaining in France may proceed in due succession to relieve in the East others which will return. You know, General, how afflicted I have been at being detained away from that army, which has again added to the fame of our eagles; but at this moment my regrets diminish, since you enable me to perceive the speedy and decisive success destined to crown so many heroic efforts.

Whereupon, General, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, 1855.  
NAPOLEON.

#### NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following is a summary of the latest news from the Crimea: Seventy officers had obtained leave of absence, and regiments were short of officers; they were not replaced quickly enough from home. The French are said to be very strict in granting leaves of absence, and run into the other extreme. There were not enough English chaplains. Few cases in the hospitals terminate fatally. The effective strength of the British army in the Crimea is upwards of 28,000, exclusive of troops arrived within the last three days. The *Emu* and *Arabia* have arrived, the latter in fourteen days. The *Times* correspondent believes the Russian strength to be much over-rated; and considering their enormous losses, doubts if they have more than 90,000 effective men in that part of the Crimea. The Sardinians were making some underground huts for the inspection of the Commander. They had 700 in hospital. Mr. Doyné, Superintendent-in-Chief of the Army Working Corps, had arrived. It is to consist of 1,000 men, but the corps is not to be employed under fire unless in case of absolute necessity. They will be set to making roads, cleaning the camp, and similar highly useful and necessary occupations. The staff of the railway, which had been greatly diminished by illness and other causes, has been broken up. Mr. Beattie has been requested by General Simpson to remain to superintend the working of the railway and all engineering matters connected with it. "The weather is intensely hot, and the air black with flies, which bite almost as fiercely as mosquitos. The thermometer towards the middle of the day generally ranges at 95 deg. in the bell tents: in those of the Turks, which are much cooler, it averages 90 deg.; and the worst of it is that it is a moist heat, which keeps one in a perpetual stream of perspiration. The breeze during the last two nights was almost as hot and close as a sirocco." "Since the French and English cavalry have occupied the valley of Baidar the visits to the country-houses have become much more systematic. The Russians, having entirely withdrawn from the coast up to Yalta, leaving only isolated Cossack patrols about, the whole row of country-houses on the shore has been opened to enterprising individuals, and every morning you could see arabas and pack-horses coming over the Woronzoff-road into Baidar, loaded with the most heterogeneous objects; chairs, beds, crockery, carpets, pictures, albums, ladies' work-baskets, embroidered cushions, cooking utensils, wine, and hundreds of other things, were brought back and sold all along the road. In order to put a stop to these excursions an English cavalry picket was stationed at the archway which is erected on the highest point of the Woronzoff-road, just before it begins to descend towards the sea, and nobody was allowed to enter except with a pass. But this mended things only half—that is to say, no English soldier would indulge in a roaming disposition; but French marauders as before came, duly provided with a pass, and returned with as much plunder as they could possibly carry."

#### SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY.

The state of Balaklava and the camp, and the health of the troops before Sebastopol, have naturally caused much anxiety. In order to relieve the public, Lord Shaftesbury has sent to the newspapers a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. J. Sutherland, addressed to himself and Sir James Clark. It is dated Balaklava, July 19; and of course only refers to the state of things up to that date. Dr. Sutherland remarks, that the topographical peculiarities of the camp and Balaklava, and the marshy and malarious character of the ground, determine the existence of malarious diseases, such as cholera and intermittent fevers. Balaklava is "the very worst point of the whole occupation." All that is possible, but not all that is desirable, has been done there. Speaking generally, the British camp before Sebastopol is clean, and in a very good state. The men are neither badly fed, nor overworked, nor poorly clad, nor exposed. They told Dr. Sutherland that they had "nothing in the world to complain of except that they were not in Sebastopol." In order that the sanitary condition may be estimated, he compares it to things familiar to his correspondents:

"Balaklava harbour is much sweeter than the Thames; and the town is cleaner than nine-tenths of the lower districts of London, Manchester, or Liverpool. Liverpool dock-basins smell worse every day than Balaklava harbour did at the worst. When the town itself was held up to the reprobation of the civilised world from its unburied carcases and filth, it was not worse than entire villages I could name in our own country; and it was about on a par with the district where knackers'-yards, private slaughter-houses, and unwholesome trades exist, in the Borough, and where cholera was so fatal last year. I think it right to mention this comparison, in order that the truth should be known. The same may be said about the sanitary condition of the camp. Putting out of sight the local malaria, the camp is in a very much better state than the towns and villages at home out of which the men have come." He also presents us with the following statements: "Week ending July 7. Strength, 41,598; total deaths, 150; deaths from cholera 71, deaths from fever 17, deaths from diarrhoea 19, deaths from dysentery 2.—Week ending July 14. Strength, 42,513; total deaths, 123; deaths from cholera 55, deaths from fever 18, deaths from diarrhoea 10, deaths from dysentery 5. The deaths from wounds for these two weeks were 44 and 30."

Dr. Sutherland says that the small loss by disease during the summer speaks volumes for the care displayed by the authorities; as, do what they could, the troops were exposed to the exhalations from the foul encampment of the other armies.

Having just returned from Scutari, he says: "The hospitals are really beautiful; we have nothing in London to compare to them in their sanitary relations. It is a perfect treat to walk through them. The air is as pure inside as out." The hospitals in the Crimea, too, are "the one point he is proud of." On the whole, the report is very satisfactory, and it quite accords with what we have heard all along.

#### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Advices from Constantinople of the 20th announce that Omar Pasha and Hussein Pasha were to leave on the following day for Batoum, where the Sultan had given orders for the landing of twenty-five battalions, selected from the Turkish troops in the Crimea and on the Danube.

Advices have been received from Kars direct to the 19th July. At that date the confidence of the army was unabated; there were provisions in the place for ten weeks; but it was invested so closely that only one route remained open, and that only practicable for single couriers. Erzeroum, according to a letter from Trebizond, was threatened early in August by a "strong Russian division," supposed to be that of General Sosuloff, who has been making way with the Erivan detachment in that direction. But Colonel Calandrelli was at Erzeroum, doing his best to complete the fortifications. The *Moniteur* states that all was quiet at Kars up to the 21st July. The Russians have to fetch all their supplies from a considerable distance.

#### THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic message from Dantzic states that "all the mortar-vessels went home on the 19th. Admiral Seymour had relieved Admiral Baynes off Cronstadt."

A private letter by an officer of the fleet, dated off Sweaborg, August 14, presents the following summary of the business: "1,100 men destroyed a dockyard in forty-five hours, defended by one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, mounting 1,000 guns. Captain Wemyss, of the Marine Artillery, commanded the gun-boats, and his general arrangements were splendid. It was hard work for all in the boats, and at the end they were all worn out with fatigue. Their ears were padded during the bombardment, and I do not learn that any one's sense of hearing suffered much. Most of them felt pain in the chest afterwards, but that has now passed off. Lieutenant Horsey, of the *Growler*, who threw the most shells of all, had not recovered his voice clearly last night."

The White Sea squadron have captured two Russian ships and a steamer, say the Norwegian papers. The squadron was about to return home.

The coast batteries and gun-boats of Riga were partially bombarded on the 10th by a line-of-battle ship and a frigate. After firing for an hour, these ships are said to have sailed away, apparently in chase of a vessel sailing down the coast of Liefland. But in the afternoon they returned, and continued the cannonade until dark. A few of the guns were dismounted in the batteries; otherwise the cannonade does not appear to have done much damage. The Swedish papers give a different version of the affair. Seventeen Russian gun-boats, it is said, came out of Riga, and fought for two hours with Her Majesty's screw block ship *Hawke*, 60, and the screw corvette *Desperate*, 8. The result is said to have been indecisive.

Her Majesty's cruisers have visited Uleaborg, Simo, and Windau, and destroyed Government ships and stores.

Advices from St. Petersburg bring reports from Revel that on the 16th two frigates, which had left Nargen for that purpose, bombarded Port Baltic for several hours, and then retired.

#### THE ANGLO-ITALIAN LEGION.

The *Gazette de la Bourse* of Berlin says that Austria has declared that she will treat according to military law every individual found tampering with Austrian soldiers, or with any persons subject to military regulations, with a view of inducing them to join the Anglo-Italian Legion.

A great number of Lombard, Venetian, French, and Neapolitan officers, demand admission into the Anglo-Italian Legion. Colonel Ribfi, who took part in the insurrections of the Romagna, in 1843 and 1845, and in the movement of the Calabrians in 1848,

and who has just left the prisons of Naples after an imprisonment of six years, has been named commander of a regiment, and commissioned to organise a legion. Colonel Count Zambecari, of Bologna, who is the terror of the retrograde Governments of Italy, has also arrived at Turin, to take service in the legion.

The nomination of Garibaldi to the grade of captain of the Piedmontese Marine of the first class, causes much uneasiness to the Governments of Rome and Naples—more especially as he is to command two steamers plying between Genoa and Sassari, and will thus be constantly by the side of the shores of these two countries.

#### PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FOREIGN LEGION.

On Wednesday, the Foreign Legion, stationed at Shorncliffe, was reviewed and inspected at Sandling Park, near Folkestone, the residence of Rakes Currie, Esq., M.P. The Duke of Cambridge proceeded to Dover, and there presented the Swiss Battalion, 1,000 strong, with their colours, and afterwards proceeded to Sandling-park. The troops having been drawn up in a square, prayers were offered up by the chaplain. The Duke of Cambridge then presented the national flag of England, emblazoned with the words, "The British Foreign Legion," and also a flag bearing the insignia of the regiment. The colours were received by the two youngest ensigns in the regiment, kneeling. His Royal Highness addressed the troops in the German language, and congratulated them upon the honourable distinction they had received. The ceremony having been concluded, the troops, to the number of 3,000, were regaled with roast beef, plum pudding, and beer. The visitors were also invited to partake of an elegant *déjeuner*, in a marquee on the lawn. Among them were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the Turkish Minister, &c. The usual toasts were drunk. That of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was responded to by Lord Palmerston, who, in acknowledging the compliment, said that, however gratifying the demonstration of that day must be to all Her Majesty's subjects, it was perhaps more gratifying to Her Majesty's Ministers, because it was a proof of the soundness of the policy of one of the measures which they had strongly urged upon Parliament as necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which this country was now engaged. The spectacle which they had witnessed that day was calculated to reflect the highest credit upon the people who inhabited the vast regions of Germany. They knew the various intrigues and machinations which the enemy had used to induce the people of Germany to believe that the men who joined the German Legion would not receive the honour and respect to which they were entitled. He hoped that the experience of that day would convince all who held such an opinion that the endeavours of the enemy to dissuade the brave men who had joined the Foreign Legion were base and unfounded, and they were only dictated by a fear of the consequences which would result from the co-operation of a German Legion with the unconquered troops of England, France, and Turkey. The noble lord concluded by proposing the health of the Turkish Minister. It was stated that a portion of the legion would embark for the Crimea by the end of the present month.

#### SIR C. NAPIER ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

Sir Charles Napier has addressed a long letter to the daily papers, in which he endeavours to substantiate the grounds of his recent attacks upon the Admiralty. As Sweaborg has now been bombarded, he thinks the time is come to tell the "reason why" it was not attacked last year. "After the capture of Bomarsund," he says, "Sweaborg was again examined, and it was the opinion of the French marshal, the admirals, and myself, that we had not the proper means to attack so formidable a fortress—we had neither gun nor mortar-vessels—and that the season of the year was much too advanced. General Jones was of opinion that by landing 5,000 men on the island of Bak-Holmen, throwing up works, and then making a simultaneous attack with the fleet, it might be reduced in seven or eight days. This plan was unanimously rejected. General Niel was of opinion that it might be knocked down in a couple of hours by seven or eight sail of the line, but he added that it would be an operation *tres hardi*, that such an operation had never been attempted, and it was not his province to recommend it. These opinions were sent home; the people of England were not satisfied, and I was instructed by the Admiralty to hold a council of war, to inquire whether any further operations could be attempted. The French marshal and his army were gone; the council was therefore limited to the allied admirals, who replied that no further operations could be attempted at that season of the year, and with the means at our disposal." Referring to a later period, the gallant admiral writes: "On the 26th of September, I went off Sweaborg in the *Lightning*, piloted by Captain Sullivan, through an intricate passage of sunken rocks, little more than a quarter of a mile wide, and stopped abreast of Goharn Island, about two miles south of Gustavus' Sword. The sunken rocks are shown in the small Russian charts only. From this position the fortress appears like batteries perched one on the other, pointing towards the sea. On the southern face of Gustavus' Sword and Vargen seventy-seven guns cover the approach of a fleet from the southward, besides twenty-nine guns on three batteries at Bak-Holmen. The three-decker lies on the entrance of the passage between Bak-Holmen and Gustavus' Sword, and her broadside also covers the approach from the south. There was not time to find a passage through the rocks, to enable us to see the western face, at the



northern end of which a line-of-battle ship was placed to cover the entrance by Langholm, and another at hand to support her. I wrote to the Admiralty to say, if Sweaborg was attacked by a fleet alone, they would approach from the south in one line, raked by 160 guns; one or two of the leading ships would anchor and occupy the batteries at Bak-Holmen, the next would pass on, fire a broadside into the three-decker, and anchor clear of her broadside against the south-west angle of Gustavus' Sword; she would be followed by the next, pouring a broadside into the three-decker, and anchor ahead of her leader, and so on in succession as close as the ships could lay. By this time the three-decker would probably be sunk, and the whole western face of Sweaborg engaged. A small squadron would be required to anchor south of Langholm. They would have to contend against it, and two or three line-of-battle ships, and what guns were in Helsingfors. All the passages should be buoyed, and small steamers stationed in the narrowest and most dangerous channels. The large steamers should be under weigh in various directions, to assist ships in difficulties; and a reserved squadron ready to take the place of disabled ships. Whether this attack would succeed or not, it is impossible to say, for we must calculate on ships being set on fire by red-hot shot and shells, of which there would be abundance; and whether successful or not, it is evident the ships would be in no condition to meet the Russian fleet afterwards; and if the attack was made at this season of the year, when you cannot depend on the weather for two hours, I do not know how many would be lost. I begged their lordships not to suppose for a moment that Sweaborg could not be attacked, for I thought it could, but it must be with caution and judgment." Sir Charles also publishes the plan of attack which he most approved, and which was forwarded to Sir James Graham. It is as follows: "The only successful manner of attacking Sweaborg, that I can see, after the most mature consideration, assisted by Admiral Chads, who is a practical man, and knows more about gunnery than any man in the service, is by fitting out a great number of gun-boats, carrying one gun with a long range, and placing them west of Sweaborg and south of Helsingfors. Every shell from them would tell somewhere, and perhaps not five per cent. from the enemy would take effect. Back them by the fleet to relieve the men, and in the course of the summer Sweaborg would be reduced to ashes, and Helsingfors also, if it was thought proper. And I don't see why we are to be mealy-mouthed about it in time of war. The ships, you will see, could not be destroyed, because they could move out of the way. . . . I forgot to say that the islands within range may all be put in requisition for 13-inch mortars. The expenses would be very great, no doubt; but if we are to bring the war to a conclusion, expenses must not be thought about." Commenting on this, Sir Charles affirms that had his plan been followed up to the letter, Sweaborg would have been annihilated. "It appears," he adds, "the Allies had only 43 gun and mortar-boats, and many mortars have been disabled. They ought at least to have had 100. Sir James Graham, in a letter to me, said 200. Had that number been there, the bombardment would have been continued by means of reliefs, as men are relieved in the trenches. The mortars would have had time to cool, and the bombardment continued till not one stone was left on another, and an opening made for ships to go in and finish the work. Instead of that, the Admiralty do not seem to have foreseen that mortars could not stand for ever, though they must have had reports from Sebastopol, and thus an operation, which appears to have been managed with great judgment, has only met with partial success, for Admiral Dundas in his report admits the sea defences were little injured."

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Russian agents are said to be in Berlin and the chief cities of Europe, to raise a loan for the Russian Government.

It appears that the Russian report of the loss of a gun-boat in the Sea of Azoff is correct. The boat was the *Jasper*. No lives were lost. A letter received at Marseilles reports that, by the capture of the English gun-boat *Jasper*, the Russians have possessed themselves of the complete code of signals between the English and French, and have already shown that they can read them.

A letter from Odessa says: "An affecting scene took place here a few days since. At the time of the attack of the 18th, a French officer, Captain M., and a Russian, Captain S., met and fought with the sabre; the latter received a severe wound and was carried off by his men. After remaining for a time in the hospital at Nicolajeff, he was brought here in order to take sea baths. Capt. M. was also wounded and made prisoner, and after having been cured of his wounds at Cherson came to Odessa to await his exchange. While walking in the street he met his former antagonist supported on crutches; he recognised and immediately embraced him. Since that period, the closest intimacy has existed between them, and when Captain M. embarked on board the steamer to return to France, it was not without tears on both sides that they parted."

The *Hull Advertiser* states that it feels no hesitation in publishing what it knows to be a fact, viz., that Lord Dundonald's plan consists in destroying the enemy by blasts of poisoned air. [Sir C. Fox, the celebrated engineer, who has examined the plan, says: "I am of opinion that, if your suggestions were vigorously carried out, under the protection of a naval or military force, a few hours would suffice to reduce a fortification which, under the usual system, would occupy a much longer period, and that this result would be attained with a comparatively small loss of life to the attacking party.]

We have great satisfaction in being enabled to state that a great Military Hospital, on a scale

befitting our army establishment, is about to be built on the banks of the Southampton Water. In the beginning of this summer the Government determined on taking this step, and then at once entered into negotiations for the purchase of a site. These have recently been brought to a successful termination, and the nation is now possessed of about sixty acres of land close by the beautiful domain of Lord Hardwick, at the entrance of the Southampton Water. The situation is in every point of view most favourable, and is within easy water distance of Portsmouth. —*Morning Post*.

The Russian frigate *Diana*, bearing the flag of Admiral Poutiatine, lay at Simoda, a bay in Japan. The admiral was engaged ostensibly in concluding a treaty with the Japanese. Suddenly an earthquake shook the harbour, and the *Diana* lay on her side in eight feet of water. After more convulsions, the frigate, we are told, floated with the loss of her keel and rudder. Sails were got under her, a temporary rudder was rigged, and a number of Japanese boats were engaged to tow her into another harbour. They had nearly reached this, when a gale came on, the boats fled, and the ship went down. But the Japanese were humane enough to save the Russian crew before they fled.

Omar Pasha has been formally invested with the grand cordon of the Order of the Bath, by Lord Stratford. This event took place on the 11th, in the drawing-room of the British Embassy at Pera, in the presence of the high functionaries of the Turkish Government and the Ambassadors of France and Sardinia. Speeches were made by the British Ambassador and the Turkish Sirdar; and the latter was duly dubbed a knight—the first Mussulman who has ever worn the Order of the Bath.

Full inquiries have been made by a regular commission deputed by Lord Stratford and General Simpson to look into the alleged atrocities of General Beatson's Bashi-Bazouks at their encampment on the Dardanelles. The whole thing turns out to be a gross exaggeration; the chief offences of the men being thefts of grapes, and quarrels with the Greek and Armenian hucksters of the place. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from the camp, speaks highly of the "good order and tractability" of the corps, and their military qualities. "Up to the present (Aug. 6)," he says, "considerably more than 2,000 have arrived and been told off into regiments. Upwards of a thousand more are waiting for embarkation at the recruiting stations, and probably before the end of the present month the whole required number will be under canvas on this Asiatic shore. To these four thousand cavalry, General Beatson proposes to add four batteries of Horse Artillery, the officers of which shall all be English, and the men selected from the Turkish *Redif* or Militia."

Sir Howard Douglas is appointed head of the commission to inquire into the best means of improving our system of military education.

The senior chaplain of the army, the Rev. Mr. Wright, has made a representation to the Quartermaster-General on the subject of the insufficient number of clergymen attached to the forces. There are nineteen altogether, but of these only seven are effective. The others are ill (four have received sick leave within the last week), and their illness is attributed in great measure to the severity of their duty. Some of these gentlemen have as many as 500 sick to attend to—independently of such attention as they may be required or desirous to give to the healthy. Mr. Wright had represented forty chaplains to be the number required for the army now out here. Of the chaplains out here, three only are regularly commissioned and paid by Government. Two religious societies received permission to send a certain number each; half the expense of their maintenance here to be borne by Government, and half by the societies that submitted their names for the approval of the authorities.

Three nights ago (says the Crimean correspondent of the *Times*), a *buxom cantiniere*, accompanied her battalion to the trenches, there to supply them with the restorative *petit verre*, and to brave, with masculine courage, the storm of shot and shell. There was possibly some miscalculation in the matter, but the fact is, that, towards the small hours of the morning, she was taken with the pains of maternity, and gave birth to twins. Mother and children are doing well.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Paris (says the *Daily News*), that orders have just been given to send reinforcements to the Crimea, to the number of 50,000 men. A letter from Boulogne states 5,400 men, supplied at the rate of 180 by every regiment of the north, have been ordered to the Crimea.

By an act passed in the late session, the property qualifications for officers of certain ranks in the militia were fixed in the following manner: Colonel, 600*l.* a year; Lieutenant-colonel, 400*l.*; Major, 300*l.*; and Captain, 200*l.* Persons holding military rank may be appointed to the militia without property qualifications.

It is stated that the four vacant colonelcies will be given to Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Gore, C.B., lately in command of the troops in Canada, to Lieut.-General Walton, General Simpson, and Major-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B.

Thomas Everett, a native of Brook-street, South Weald, sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, and twenty-two years in the service, has just returned to his native village, Brentwood, with five wounds and the loss of an eye. His proudest boast is that he had the distinguished honour of shaking hands with her Majesty at Portsmouth, who, in presenting him with a silk handkerchief, hemmed by herself, said, "I am proud of you, my brave sergeant;" that Miss Nightingale also made him a similar present; that Miss Taylor honoured him by walking arm-in-

arm with him aboard ship; and that Miss Stanley sent out his pay, &c., for him to Halifax. He received a shot through the ear at the Alma, a bayonet wound through the arm in a sortie, a ball through the hip the same night, and had the sole of his shoe torn off by a cannon-ball as he was lifting his leg in walking. He considers that he "bagged" about fifty Russians by his own hands! He also states that he was compelled to feign dead sixteen hours as he lay on the field of battle surrounded by Russians, in order that he might be enabled to release two comrades who were taken into Sebastopol prisoners. He got into Sebastopol, shot the sentry who was guarding the house where they were confined, released them, and then brought them safely out.

A letter from Hamburg says that the report of a Prussian brig being blown up by an infernal machine, in the Gulf of Finland, is unfounded.

Four hundred of the Foreign Legion arrived on Friday at Portsmouth from Halifax, North America, in the sailing transport William M. Rogers. They were raised in various parts of North America, and are expected to go to Shorncliffe.

Dr. Munch, who was lately reported as organising a Swedish legion, writes to a contemporary to state, that the English Government has declined to entertain his proposal to that effect—being resolved, he says, "to treat on this matter with the Swedish Government only."

General Sir Richard England, the last of the Generals who originally landed in the Crimea, returns to England on account of ill-health.

According to the tenor of recent advices from Frankfurt, Vienna, and Berlin, the Austrian Government is taking great pains to secure a majority of the confederated states of Germany in favour of the Four Points, intending to bring again that question before the Diet.

About a dozen of the huts intended for housing the British army in the Crimea arrived at Southampton on Thursday. They are very superior to the huts sent out last winter in the nature of the material used for them, and in the facility with which they can be erected.

The Government have authorised the formation of another body of 1,000 men, to augment the Army Works Corps now in the Crimea. The additional 1,000 will be composed of mechanics and artisans, and a certain number of navvies, with superintendents and foremen; and will be accompanied by their own surgeons, and by a chaplain and Scripture reader.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

In the morning papers of Saturday appeared a long and sensible letter from Lord Stanley on "the season and the session." In common with many others, he points out the social inconvenience of spending the summer in London and the winter in the country; and argues, that business would be better done were the session to close earlier. "Briefly, what I propose is this—that Parliament should meet regularly, as nearly as possible, on the 1st November. That it should sit for six weeks; adjourning about December 15, for three weeks or a month. That it should resume its sittings not later than January 15; by which two clear months would have been gained at the time when our present session usually commences, namely, the 1st February. Deduct those two months from the other end of the session, and Parliament might be prorogued by the first or second week in June, instead of the first or second week in August."

Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown is still residing, with Lady Brown and family, at Leamington Spa.

It is again rumoured that the Marquis of Clanricarde will be the new Postmaster-General.

Miss Stanley, the daughter of the Bishop of Norwich, has returned to England from the hospital at Sentari.

Westmacott has received the commission to execute a monument to Sir John Franklin, to be erected in Greenwich Hospital.

The Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, have conferred the degree of LL.D. on John Smith, M.A., author of "Sacred Biography," "Scottish Clergy" (three vols.), "Public Worship," "Memoirs of Captain Isaac Watt," "Grievances of the Working Classes," and other works, and editor of the *Glasgow Examiner*.

We hear (says the *Globe*) that, by the desire and at the expense of the Queen, Her Majesty's domestics are to proceed to Paris, to see the Exhibition.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has addressed a long letter to the friends of tenant right, urging them to merge all their differences in the present critical position of their cause, and to come with united strength before Parliament next session in order to press their claims.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Blair Atholl, Perthshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Atholl.

It is stated that Her Majesty and Prince Albert may be expected to arrive in Edinburgh on their way to Balmoral on or about Tuesday, the 4th September.

Prince Albert completed his thirty-sixth year on Sunday. The Park and Tower guns were fired on the occasion; in the course of the afternoon a rumour prevailed that important news had arrived from the seat of war, but died away as the cause of the firing became known.

The King of Sardinia is expected to pay a visit to the Queen of England in October next.

A meeting of Cabinet Ministers was held at the War Department yesterday forenoon. There were present—Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, Lord Granville, Sir George Grey, and Sir Charles Wood.



Lord Hardinge was also present. The meeting sat three hours.

Miss Glyn, the accomplished actress, has been recently married to Mr. Dallas, a gentleman of some repute in the literary world.

The principle of Administrative Reform is to be carried out in the Government dockyards. It appears from a memorandum issued by Mr. Bernal Osborne, that the "first entries" of the workmen are in future to be entrusted to the superintendent of each yard; and, with a view to prevent that rule from lapsing into a mere form, "the superintendent is, on each occasion, to repeat in his letter his conscientious belief that the persons so recommended for promotion are the best, and that such selection and recommendation have been influenced by no other motive than a desire for the good of the service."

Lady John Russell is now only slightly indisposed, and her condition excites no alarm. Lord John and family continue with her ladyship at Richmond-park.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is to be raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron Heckfield. The *Globe* denies the report: "We have great pleasure in assuring the public, and congratulating the House of Commons, that there is no foundation for the rumour."

General Sir Arthur Torrens, who was so severely wounded at Inkermann, and who had, contrary to all expectation, recovered from his wounds, has been for some time very dangerously ill in Paris.

A Testimonial to the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., has been resolved upon at a meeting in Bristol, in acknowledgment of his services in reference to the Sunday Beer Bill.

### Miscellaneous News.

A publican of North Shields has been fined 200*l.* for adulterating bitter beer with a noxious drug. The excise have taken possession of his premises.

Two new monuments have recently been erected in Westminster Abbey, one in memory of the poet Campbell, the bard of "Hope;" and the other of Sir James Macintosh.

The Episcopalian Chapel and school-rooms, Park-walk, Chelsea, the leasehold property of the bankrupt, Sir John Dean Paul, and the right of patronage, were sold by auction, on Wednesday, for 3,750*l.*

The annual 'six weeks' vacation at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square; and the Vernon Collection of Paintings, Marlborough House, Pall-mall, is appointed to commence on the 13th September. They will be re-opened to the public on the 29th October.

The electric light was exhibited in Deal on Friday night, preparatory to lighting the town generally with it. It was perfectly successful, and gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants, as a vast improvement upon the previously "poverty-stricken gas-lights."

A "Great Northern Cemetery Company" is in course of formation—an Act of Parliament having been obtained by the projectors. One hundred and sixty acres of land have been secured for the cemetery near the Colney Hatch station of the Great Northern Railway. The capital is to be 150,000*l.*

Mr. Nicholson, organ-builder, of Macclesfield, has met with a singular death. He was in the act of "voicing" or "sounding" a pipe, and applied his ear to it, when from some cause a splinter flew out, entered his ear, and gradually penetrated to the brain; after three weeks' illness he expired, suffering great agony.

The Hon. C. Langdale has withdrawn from an agricultural society in Yorkshire, in offence at Lord Londesborough's proposal, at a late meeting of the society, of the toast, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the Diocese." "I could not," he says, "consistently, as a Catholic, assent to the sentiment implied by such distinction of the Established Church."

The ship Waverley, which has just returned from the coast of Africa with timber for Her Majesty's Dockyard at Pater, has brought home a great number of curiosities, among which is a chimpanzee. It is as meek and docile as a child, and appears to be very affectionate, as shown in its manner and attachment to the sailors. It will sit and eat at table like a human being, and obey orders with as much readiness as a servant; but it likes to be spoken to kindly.

A letter having been addressed to the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, requesting her to state what she conceived would be the most acceptable testimonial to Miss Nightingale, Mrs. Herbert has replied that the means of founding a London Hospital on her own system of unpaid working, so as to reform the nursing system of England, would be the only one testimonial acceptable by the heroine of Scutari. A subscription list, called "The Nightingale Hospital Fund," has been opened at Messrs. Coutts's.

A man named Aspinall, a clerk on the London and North-Western Railway, and his wife, at Liverpool, have latterly given themselves up to drinking. The result is thus stated: One of the public officers on Friday went to the house of the parties, and was horror-stricken at what he witnessed. There was scarcely any furniture in the room in which the children were, and alongside the grate he saw something crouched near the wall, and on approaching it he found it was a child about four years old, in a state of nudity, and gathered up like a dog. Its hip bones were nearly protruding through the skin. It could neither walk nor stand. A child fifteen months old was also in a most emaciated condition and dying, while a third was likewise in a state of nudity. The eldest daughter stated that the youngest child, which was then dead, was required to be washed about three weeks ago, but the mother would not perform that duty, but requested one of the children to pump water on it, which she did, until it was cleaned. This was of frequent occurrence, and the result was that the

child took cold, and having no food, became debilitated and died. The other child is not expected to live. An inquest has been held; and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against both parties, and steps were taken to provide properly for the other children.

### Law, Police, and Assize.

At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Messrs. Strahan, Bates, and Sir J. Paul were formally remanded for another week, without being placed at the bar. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates attended with their bail, and the sureties were renewed. On Friday Sir John Dean Paul was bailed out. His sureties were Mr. Thomas Graham, of Reading, and Mitre-court Chambers, Temple; and Mr. John Woodhall, of 28, Orchard-street, Portman-square, coach-builder.

At Darlington, on Friday, Mr. J. S. Wooler was committed for trial on the charge of poisoning his wife. The principal evidence given was that of Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, to whom the viscera of the deceased were sent, under seal, by Dr. Haslewood and Dr. Robinson. Dr. Taylor analysed the viscera in conjunction with Dr. George Rees, of St. George's Hospital. Each analyst revised the analysis made by the other at every stage; and the materials used in testing were carefully examined before use. Upon a superficial examination, in some cases poison was not discovered; but upon going deeper—cutting deeper, for instance, into the liver—it was found in considerable quantities, and apparently pervading the liver, the heart, the lungs, a small quantity of blood found in the abdomen, and the intestines. In the liver, heart, and lungs, the arsenic was incorporated with the texture of those organs, deposited there as a result of previous absorption during life. There was disease in the liver, slight cancer in the intestines, and a very unusual blackness in the latter, as if produced by iron.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, the first trial connected with the great frauds by David son, Gordon, and Cole, came on. Gordon was tried for not having surrendered as a bankrupt. When in difficulties, owing some 500,000*l.*, with only 2,000*l.* of assets, and after raising large sums on false warrants, Gordon and Davidson fled to the Continent; they were adjudged bankrupts, and notices left at their places of business; they did not surrender; they were eventually arrested abroad, and brought to England as prisoners. The facts appeared to be clearly proved to common minds; but there are doubts as to whether they were legally proved; Mr. Chambers raised many objections—respecting the non-production of original documents in bankruptcy, the serving of notices, mistakes about the county in which West Ham is situated, and so on; and Mr. Justice Erie took notes of them, against the event of further legal argument. Mr. Chambers also contended that there was no proof that Gordon fled from this country to avoid surrendering as a bankrupt. Mr. Justice Erie summed up unfavourably to the accused; and the jury soon returned a verdict of "Guilty." As the evidence against Davidson was the same as that in Gordon's case, and as the same objections would be raised and reserved for consideration, it was agreed on both sides that all the other charges should be postponed.

A year ago, one Turton was strangled in his sleep, when heavy with drink, at Bromley. Suspicion rested on Rebecca his wife; she was arrested and committed for trial. Her trial was postponed because it was surmised she was insane. On Wednesday last she appeared in the dock at the Central Criminal Court; her insanity was established to the satisfaction of the jury, and they acquitted her on that ground.

Two note-forgers, Wells and Williams, were transported for twenty years. They were clever rogues, and had operated on a large scale.

Isabella Mary Jolley, forty-two years of age, is in custody on a charge of murdering her mother. She has been twice examined at the Westminster Police-court. The witnesses were her domestic servant, a police-sergeant, and some neighbours. Miss Jolley and her mother lived in Hill-street, Knightsbridge, and gained a livelihood by letting lodgings. Latterly Miss Jolley had been greatly dejected; had complained of being troubled, dunned, unable to pay her debts because she could not get lodgers; and had told a Mr. Bird that she could not bear up, and that if she had a razor she would cut her throat. When reminded of her mother, a helpless old lady, the daughter said she would not leave her behind to want. Several witnesses represented her as a most kind and dutiful daughter. Next we find her taking a razor to be ground, and betraying great anxiety to get it done. The servant in the lodging-house was Sarah Mossop; her business was to tend and feed her mother; and on Wednesday week she put the old lady to bed. About daybreak next morning, Miss Jolley appeared in the servant's bedroom, dressed in a morning wrapper; and told the servant she need not get up until seven, and she might go out during the day. When Mossop got up, Miss Jolley would not allow her to enter her mother's room—the door could not be opened, "pussy" might go in; she placed the breakfast things in a back room, and when she returned to wash them, found both cups had been used. The day wore on. About noon Miss Jolley called in a passing neighbour, Mrs. Crapp, and wildly said to her, "I am mad—I am almost mad;" talking obscurely also about her mother; how she had got out of bed, told her not to trouble, and said, "I am dying," when the prisoner put her set upon another chair and said she laid her down to die quietly. Mrs. Crapp asked if she had not sent for a doctor; and she said, "No; she owed the doctor a little bill, and she supposed he would not come." The upshot was that

a policeman was sent for. He examined the house, and found Mrs. Jolley lying across one chair with her feet on another, dead, from a gash in the throat. The razor was pointed out by Miss Jolley; who said she had tried to cut her own throat, but "the razor would not act upon her." It was not until later that a suspicion arose that the deceased had not committed suicide.—Remanded.

### Literature.

*Wanderings in Corsica: its History and its Heroes.*

Translated from the German of FERDINAND GREGOROVICUS, by ALEXANDER MUIR. 2 vols. (Miscellany of Foreign Literature.) Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

*Corsica, in its Picturesque, Social, and Historical Aspects: being the Record of a Tour in the Summer of 1852.* By FERDINAND GREGOROVICUS. Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A. (Traveller's Library, three Parts.) London: Longman and Co.

Two contemporary translations of the same foreign work, proceeding from two of our chief publishing houses, in the two most admirable and popular series of cheap volumes now issuing, may be taken as some indication of worth and interest in the book so dignified. And if these competing editions of Gregorovicus's *Corsica* be understood to say as much for the work, the public will not be deceived or misled. It is many a long day since we read a book of travel so eagerly and delightedly. The scenes and people are new; and they are described with consummate ability. History, grave and didactic, and social facts, weighty and interesting, are here commingled with descriptions the most perfect, incidents the most dramatic, and story and tradition the most romantic. High qualities of mind are harmoniously united in Gregorovicus. He has an artist's eye for the beautiful and picturesque in natural scenery and in circumstance and event,—a poet's feeling for the passion, experience, and action of human life, whether it be preserved in hoar tradition, or appear in the personal story of modern times,—a philosophical historian's interest in the antecedents of a people, the multifarious influences under which its character was formed, and the successive stages of its growth.

About a fourth of Gregorovicus's work is occupied with the history of Corsica,—a remarkable and thrilling chapter of history, never written so fully and graphically as by our author; and of which he justly says:—

"The history of the Corsicans, all granite like their mountains, and singularly in harmony with their nature, is in itself an independent whole; and is therefore capable of being presented, even briefly, with completeness. It awakens the same interest of which we are sensible in reading the biography of an unusually organised man, and would possess valid claims to our attention, even though Corsica could not boast Napoleon as her offspring."

In the travels, which follow the historical portion, we accompany the author with untiring interest, and often with wholly absorbed eye and ear, through the unknown solitudes and beautiful wildernesses of Corsica. We listen to the strange and exciting stories of its people, drawn from actual history and from present life; or to traditions that have more than common of wildness and awe; or to poetry, that is the very breath of the nation's life, in its rugged simplicity, yet strong passion and pathos. To the character of the inhabitants, Gregorovicus has paid particular attention; and he depicts their manners and habits with all possible vividness and power. He explains to us the secret of Corsican history and character—a custom rooted in antiquity, and sanctioned by imperfect moral ideas, which spreads its awful power absolutely over the land and its people—the terrible Vendetta, or blood-revenge. To this is to be attributed alike the bandit vices and the stern savage virtues of the Corsican; and this is the apparently hopeless and inextinguishable source of the insecurity and degradation, and the barrier to the moral and social progress, of the people. Another feature of the book is its minute and carefully written account of the origin and early story of the Bonaparte family; which is an appreciable contribution to future history for which all readers will be thankful. But we must cease description, and quote some passages by which it may represent itself, though inadequately, to our readers.

From Mr. Muir's translation, in Constable's Foreign Miscellany—which seems to us to have the highest excellences, in clearness, expressiveness, and preservation of the character of the original, we extract the following true story of the noble action of a woman—

MARIANNA POZZO DI BORGO.

"In Appritto, near Ajaccio, the people were merrily celebrating the Carnival. According to an ancient custom, still observed in the island, the Carnival-king sat on a throne in the middle of the market-place, a golden crown on his head, and surrounded by his Ministers of State. Tables had been placed there, covered with fruits, wine, and provisions of every sort. For the Carnival-king had vigorously imposed his taxes; it is Corsican Carnival-law that he has a right to tax the families of



the village, each according to its means; and this tribute they must pay in wine and viands for the common entertainment. It was a merry feast, and the wine was not spared. Guitar and violin were not idle, and the young folks were wheeling in the dance. Suddenly, in the midst of the merriment was heard a shot and a cry, and the revellers scattered in every direction. A wild tumult arose in the market-place of Appritte. The young Felix Pozzo di Borgo was lying in his blood. Andrea Romanetti had shot him dead—some insulting words had been dropped. Andrea had taken to the macchia. They bore the dead youth into the house of his mother. The women raised their wail; the guitars were silent. Felix's mother, Marianna, was a widow; she had seen much trouble. As soon as the youth was buried, she dried her tears, and thought only of avenging him, for she was a woman of high spirit, and sprung of the ancient house of Colonna d'Istria. Marianna laid aside her female dress, and put on male attire. She wrapped herself in the pelone, put a Phrygian cap upon her head, girded herself with the carehira, placed dagger and pistols in her belt, and grasped the double-barrel. In all respects she was like a rough Corsican man; but her scarlet girdle, the velvet border of her pelone, and the ornamented hilt of her dagger, which shone with ivory and mother-of-pearl, showed that she belonged to a noble house. She put herself at the head of her relations, and unrelentingly pursued the murderer of her son. Andrea Romanetti flew from bush to bush, from grotto to grotto, and from hill to hill. But Marianna kept close upon his track. In the darkness of night, the fugitive threw himself into his own house in the village of Marchesambia. Here a girl connected with the family of his enemies detected him, and gave information. Marianna was immediately on the spot. Her relations surrounded the house. Romanetti made a brave defence, but when his powder was exhausted, and his enemies had got upon the roof, and from that side were forcing an entrance, he saw that he was a lost man. He now thought of nothing but the welfare of his soul; for he was pious and God-fearing. "Stop!" cried Romanetti from the house, "I will surrender; but promise me first, that before I die, I shall have a confessor." Marianna Pozzo di Borgo promised him this. Romanetti then came out, and gave himself into the hands of his foes. They brought him to the village of Toppa, and there they led him before the house of the parish priest, Saverio Casalonga. Marianna called the priest out, and prayed him to receive the confession of Romanetti, for that after it he must die. The priest begged the unhappy man's life with tears; but his prayers were fruitless. He then received his confession, and while this proceeded, Marianna lay upon her knees and besought God that He would have mercy on the murderer of her son. The confession was ended. The Pozzo di Borgo led Romanetti outside the village, and bound him to a tree. They raised their pieces. Suddenly Marianna rushed before them. "Stop!" she cried, "for God's sake, stop!" and she ran to the tree where Romanetti stood bound, and flung her arms round the murderer of her son. "In the name of God," she cried, "I forgive him. Yes, he has made me the most unhappy of mothers, but shall do him no further harm, and shoot me rather than him." And she continued to hold her enemy in her embrace, and to protect him with her own body. The priest came forward, but his words were not needed. The men loosed Romanetti, and from that moment he was free, and his life sacred for the Pozzo di Borgo, so that none ever touched a hair of his head.

Mr. Russell Martineau's translation appeared somewhat later than Mr. Muir's; but he explains that it was commenced at an earlier period, and is not intentionally a rival work. It is executed in a manner entitled to the warmest praise; and although we have given precedence to Mr. Muir's, this is superior in certain occasional turns of expression and the use of characteristic words. It has, also, some brief passages here and there, which Mr. Muir appears to have omitted; and an interesting collection of Corsican dirges complete, from which Mr. Muir has but selected a few. Mr. Martineau shall further exhibit the work in a brief passage relating to

#### THE CORSICAN PEOPLE.

"I often amused myself by sitting down by the gulf and observing the passers-by. The women are here well built, and have correct and tender features. I was often surprised by the gentleness of their eyes, and the whiteness of their complexion. They wear the fazeletto or mandile wound round the head; that worn on Sundays is of white gauze, and looks extremely neat by contrast to the black faldetta. The peasant women here universally wear round straw hats, with a very low crown. They lay a little cushion in their hats, and then dexterously and lightly carry tolerable weights on their heads. The Corsican women, like the Italian, are distinguished for national grace of demeanour. I often had occasion to be delighted at it. I one day met a young girl going with fruit to the town. I begged her to sell me some. The girl immediately set her basket down, and with a charming grace bade me eat as much as I would. With equal delicacy of mien she refused to take any money. She was very poorly attired. As often as I met her afterwards at Ajaccio, she replied to my greeting with a grace that would have sat well on a high-born dame. Then comes a man dashing past us. His pretty wife it was perhaps who just went by, laden with a bundle of faggots or fodder for the cattle; but the lazy man comes down from the mountains, where he has been doing nothing but lie in vendetta. When one sees these half-savages going along in troops of threes, or sixes, or singly, riding or walking, all holding the double-barrelled gun before them, one might think one found them in a permanent state of war. The very peasant sitting on his hay-cart has his gun slung round him. I counted in one half-hour twenty-six persons armed with double-barrelled guns, who passed me going to Ajaccio. The people about Ajaccio are renowned in Corsica as the most warlike in the island. These people often look bold and picturesque, often frightfully ugly, and even ridiculous. They are generally small men, of the stature of Napoleon, black-haired, black-bearded, and of a bronze complexion, and are seen riding their little horses; their jackets are brownish-black and shaggy, so also the trousers, and the double-barrelled gun hangs over their shoulders; by a strap on their back is attached the round, yellow zucca,

which is generally filled only with water, and by another strap at their side hangs the little goat or fox skin, into which bread, cheese, and other necessities are crammed; round the body the leathern powder-belt is strapped, on which a leathern tobacco-pouch is commonly suspended. Thus is the Corsican rider equipped, and thus he lies all the day in the field while the women work. I could never restrain my anger when I saw these furious men dash past with shouts, unmercifully urging on their horses, on one of which two persons frequently sat one behind the other, and when I then glanced at the beautiful shores of the gulf, on which not a village is to be seen. The soil of these shores would produce hundred-fold; now it bears rosemary, thorns, thistles, and wild olive shrubs.

"As I returned in the dark to Ajaccio from this coast walk, a gun-shot was heard in my vicinity on the mountains. A man came running up and asked in great excitement, 'You heard the shot?'—'Yes, Sir.'—'Do you see anything?'—'No, Sir.'—The interrogator disappeared again. Two sbirri now came up. What was it? Perhaps some one is weltering in his blood on the mountains. The walks here may have quite a dramatic interest. One is always surrounded by an atmosphere of death, and nature has always a melancholy beauty."

*Parisian Etiquette; a Guide to the Manners of French Society in Paris.* Translated from the French. London: J. P. Shaw.

WHETHER this book is likely to find a public among the would-be polite and fashionable, or not, it is certainly a very amusing one. Not that the author intends to be amusing: on the contrary, he is serious and earnest; and the exquisite absurdity of his gravity is a large part of the fun. The only bit of real sense and cleverness in the book, is an account of the different varieties of the *genus* "bore," by way of a supplement to Molière. But whether such a book as this is worth translating, our readers shall judge.

Here is a word to ladies, as to the toilet:—

"An important maxim to be observed is, that the most elegant dress loses all its merit, if it is not worn with grace. Young girls have often an air of constraint, and their dress seems to partake of their want of ease. The celebrated Sappho attended to the arrangement even of the folds of her mantle, and she was not a Frenchwoman."

Isn't that last touch finely French? Now, here's a word on cleanliness:—

"Frequent foot-baths are absolutely necessary, with tepid water and soap; for the dust one acquired in walking changes its name at the end of three days, and in making a call, your friends will be aware of your presence before they have seen you."

Oh, ye inhabitants of the *Faubourg St. Germain*, who look pityingly and contemptuously on the *bourgeoisie*—is it, indeed, needful thus to inculcate on you, "Wash your feet?" And yet you are taught, by this writer, to regard those of any other Faubourg as belonging to "the uncivilised class"—of whom he says:—

"There are classes among whom grossness is hereditary. Scarcely have their children begun to speak, when they teach them to swear, and to use improper and unseemly language. Then, when the urchin is already a little bully, with the grossness and vulgarity of his father, the latter, well pleased, contemplates his work," &c. &c.

And even of provincial fashions, these aristos are told:—

"Fashion in the provinces, striving to imitate fashion in Paris, resembles a feeble copyist who endeavours to reproduce the picture of a great master, possessing bad pencils and mawkish colour."

Here are some instructions—which we offer to bashful young men—in the art and mystery of pleasing ladies:—

"It is a delicate attention to stand behind a lady at the piano and turn over the leaves of her music book. After the dance, a gentleman must not omit to conduct his partner to her seat; and in so doing a well-turned compliment will not be out of place."

"If you wish to make yourself agreeable to a lady, turn the conversation adroitly upon taste in dress, so as to have an opportunity of praising hers. Make her smile—suffer her to be superior in any encounter of wit—and she will pronounce you the most charming of men. You will have shown yourself clever and well-bred."

"In addressing a lady, imply your opinion of her taste by seeking her advice on subjects which require it. This will be offering honeyed accents to the ever willing lips of coquetry. Never weary of burning incense; there is an altar in the heart of woman ever ready to receive its fragrance."

We don't know whether these instructions will succeed with English women as well as French; but we hope there are some thousands of girls in this country who would reward their adorer, if he observed this pattern in his conduct, with a good stinging box on the ears. We dismiss this Art of Puppyism with a most appropriate quotation, in which its spirit is concentrated:—

"It is fashionable in the country, as well as in Paris, to be charitable!"

*The Works of the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, D.D. A New and Uniform Edition.* Edited by His Son. (*Life of John Knox, Part I.*) Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

THE Works of Dr. M'Crie need not be criticised or commended at this date. They are known wherever English is spoken, and have become part of our standard literature. This is especially the case with the *Life of Knox*; which has been accepted in all quarters as the only satisfactory biography of the Reformer; and as a full vindication of his character, aims, and labours, from the misrepresentations long current respecting him. We therefore hail with great satisfaction this new, uniform, and elegant edition of Dr. M'Crie's Works; which is beautifully printed, and issued at a price which brings the volumes within the reach of all readers. The biography of Knox will be completed in two parts, making

one volume: of these the first is before us. The remaining works consist of the *Life of Andrew Melville*, 2 parts; *History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy and Spain*, 2 parts; and *Sermons, Reviews, &c.*, 2 parts. It will thus be completed in eight quarterly parts, at half-a-crown each; forming four handsome volumes. We shall gladly report its progress.

*A Refutation, recently discovered, of Spinoza by Leibnitz.* With Prefatory Remarks and Introduction, by COUNT A. FOUCHER DE CAREIL. Translated at his request by the Rev. O. F. OWEN, M.A. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

WHETHER Leibnitz was a Spinozist, is a question which has been much discussed in Germany. The manuscript here published decides the question. It contains a refutation by Leibnitz of propositions taken from all parts of Spinoza's *Ethics*—a work, of which elsewhere he has said: "The *Ethics*, or 'De Deo,' that work so full of imperfections, that I am astonished at it." The manuscript, preserved at Hanover, whence the Refutation now published is taken, has hitherto escaped the attention of inquirers into the relation of Leibnitz to Spinoza, from being entitled "Critical Remarks on a Book by J. G. Wachter upon the Secret Philosophy of the Hebrews." The wonder at first felt at a criticism of Spinoza being contained in such a MS., disappears when we learn that Wachter was strongly suspected of Spinozism, and well versed in the Kabbala, and undertook to compare the Kabbala with Spinoza, and to point out their similarity. Wachter maintains that the Kabbala already contained the whole of Spinoza's Pantheism. Leibnitz was thus led naturally enough by Wachter's work into a general refutation of Spinoza. Only about a third, however, of the volume before us is from the pen of Leibnitz: the rest consisting of a Preface and valuable Introduction by the Count de Careil; and yet another Introduction by the Translator. The latter is wroth with the lilliputian men and thinkers of the present time, and bows with greatly commendable reverence to "the great of old." He may unduly depreciate the moderns; but he is justified in his worship in the temple of Leibnitz.

The subject of the volume is not one which can appropriately be discussed at length here; but we very warmly commend the work to our readers, as of great historical interest and philosophical importance—as any, even the slightest, contribution to philosophy from the hand of Leibnitz must be. And it has, also, a present practical power and worth, as a refutation of Materialism upon philosophical ground—weighing its whole plea and argument, as Mr. Owen remarks, in the balance of reason alone, and showing that it is found utterly wanting.

*Pictures from the Battle Fields.* By "The Roving Englishman." With Eight Illustrations. London: G. Routledge.

This book has more than once been referred to in the columns of this journal; and if there are any persons who have not already read it, they ought to do so immediately. But we suspect that the several columns of review which the *Times* gave to it,—or, perhaps, the attacks elsewhere made on the author, as an "ill bird who has fouled his own nest,"—have enticed most of our readers to its brilliant pages and remarkable facts and disclosures. It does not tell the story of the War itself; but gives vivid sketches of the theatre and scenes in which the great drama is being acted,—presents in strong local colour the character and manners of our Allies,—and throws a strange light on the state of our affairs in the East. The Preface is boldly and decisively for "Administrative Reform;" and the whole book is a damaging but useful revelation of the diplomatic folly, trickery, and error which have contributed to bring about this most unhappy war; and of the interior of that administrative chaos, out of which have proceeded the incapability and wickedness by which the war has been mismanaged. The sensation the book has made will be participated in by every reader of it. It is supremely interesting, and cannot grow old. We add our word of admiration to that of all other reviewers, of the freedom, felicity, and power with which the author writes.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Law of Nature and Nations. W. and F. G. Cash.  
Howard's Letters. Longman and Co.  
Lord Brougham's Speech on the Religious Liberty Bill. J. Ridgway.  
The Sabbath; or, Rest the Right of every Man. Groombridge and Sons.  
The Petition of Dr. Peithman, LL.D. By John Percival, Esq.  
A Letter on Army Reform. Varty.  
Parliamentary Incongruities. Ibid.  
First Report of the Administrative Reform Association.  
Condition and Prospects of Canada in 1854.  
The World's Future. B. L. Green.  
Expository Sketches of the Gospel Narratives. Wertheim and Macintosh.  
Confirmation of Admiralty Mismanagement. E. Wilson.  
The Debate on the Decimal Coinage Question. M. B. Rickerby.  
The Principles of Psychology. Longman and Co.  
Catherine, the Egyptian Slave. Macmillan and Co.  
The Poetical Works of W. L. Bowles. Two Vols. T. Nichol.  
Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History. Vol. V. T. and F. Clarke.  
Introduction to Genesis. Von Bohlen. Two Vols. J. Chapman.  
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers. Vol. V. Constable and Co.  
Sabbath Morning Readings on the Book of Numbers. J. F. Shaw.  
Poetical Works of Akenside and Dyer. G. Routledge and Co.  
The Battle Day. By Ernest Jones. Ibid.  
Annotated Edition of Butler's Poetical Works. J. W. Parker and Co.  
A Long Look Ahead. Simpkin and Co.  
Lyrical Germanica. Longman and Co.  
Rambles in Norway. By T. Forrester. Two Parts. Ibid.  
Experimental Christianity. Wertheim and Macintosh.  
Circassian Exiles. Burns and Goodwin.  
The Dawn of History. Longman and Co.  
Outlines of Mythology. J. W. Parker and Son.  
From Whence come Wars. W. and F. G. Cash.



## Cleanings.

The Victoria Regia is now in full bloom at the gardens of the Royal Dublin Society, Glasnevin.

An old bachelor observes that he looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

It is computed that the hop-duty this year will amount to 300,000*l.*, said to be a larger sum than was ever paid in one year.

The Newcastle papers state that a labouring bell-hanger, of North Shields, has become legally entitled to nearly 70,000*l.*

An inhabitant of Corfu, who some time ago returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of 28 years, found his wife in good health, and the widow of three husbands!

Great excitement was caused the other day amongst the bathers of Ramsgate by two great elephants belonging to Cooke's troupe coming down on the sands to bathe amidst the crowd.

The authorities of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London, advertised for a four-horse table engine, with Cornish boiler, &c. Eight tenders were sent in, the highest being 450*l.*, and the lowest 185*l.*

Some time since, says the author of "A Week at the Bridge of Allan," an Englishman visited the Field of Bannockburn, and offered a pecuniary recompense to his guide. "Put it back," said the Scot; "your countrymen have paid dearly enough already for seeing Bannockburn."

The two great agencies that have so much altered the condition of the toiling millions, Sunday-schools and machinery, only began to tell towards the end of the eighteenth century.—*Westminster Review.*

The *Times* expresses its conviction that the four dividends of 6 per cent. paid by the Great Western, the four of 7 per cent., and the 6 of 8 per cent., have not been honest dividends. Our contemporary even doubts that the late dividend of 2 per cent. has been really earned.

There is an establishment in New York extensively engaged in manufacturing shirt collars of paper. It is stated that 1,000 an hour are turned off by machinery, and that they bear such a close resemblance to the linen collars we are in the habit of wearing, that the difference can only be discovered by tearing the article.

"One dreadful sin brings on another, until at last, under the influence of evil passions and the temptations of the wicked one, I have done such a thing as would at one time have made me tremble to think of." So said the murderer Meadows, in a letter he wrote a week or two ago to the father of the girl whom he shot.

A country clergyman, by his dull monotonous discourse, set all the congregation asleep, except an idiot, who sat with open mouth listening. The parson enraged, and thumping the pulpit, exclaimed, "What, all asleep but this poor idiot?" "Aye," quoth the natural, "and if I had not been a poor idiot, I would have been asleep too."

Miss McDonald, a simple Highland girl, of the extraordinary height of six feet six inches, is at present to be seen in Stirling. She is dressed in the Highland costume, and speaks the Gaelic language with fluency. She is on her way home to Inverness, after fulfilling an engagement in England and France. She is twenty-six years of age, and weighs seventeen stone.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Mr. Carr, an English workman recently returned from St. Petersburg, was informed by some of his Muscovite acquaintances that "their priests told them that England was only a piece of land like a finger-end, just sticking out above the sea, and which might be overflowed or covered any night when there might be an extraordinary rough sea, which catastrophe, they considered, must at some time happen."

Bannister used to tell a story of his having been introduced, with Mrs. Bannister, to an elderly lady of exceeding "high notions." After the presentation had taken place, the lady asked a wit of the day who was present, "Who are the Bannisters, are they of good family?" "Yes," said the wit, "very good, indeed; they are closely allied with the Stairs." "Oh," said Lady Lucetta, "a very ancient family from Ayrshire, dates back to 1460; I am delighted to see your friends."

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was at Berlin a few months back, and went a sight-seeing, as a matter of course, to Potsdam. Some one met him at dinner at Lord Bloomfield's, and asked him what he thought of the Royal residence, so much admired, and so full of interesting historical recollections. "Well," replied the distinguished writer, in his peculiar accent, "I think the new palace is a gigantic specimen of old gimcrack, and the gardens around one of the most extensive frog preserves I ever met with."

In the library of the British Museum may now be seen a book, printed in low Dutch, containing upwards of sixty specimens of paper, made of different materials, the result of one man's experiments alone, so far back as the year 1772. In fact, almost every species of tough fibrous vegetable, and even animal substance, has at one time or another been employed: even the roots of trees, their bark, the bines of hops, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of the nettle, the common thistle, the stem of the hollyhock, the sugarcane, cabbage-stalks, wood-shaving, sawdust, hay, straw, willow, and the like.

The *Washington Intelligencer* extracts the following passage from a sermon, recently preached by the Rev. H. W. Beecher: "And I may say here, what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind, as they are revealed by phrenology, are those views which have underlain my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application

of truths to the wants of the human soul, whose they are most needed, I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science; and I could not ask for the members of my family, nor a Church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by phrenology."

## BIRTHS.

Aug. 26, at Duxford, Cambs, the wife of the Rev. JOSEPH PERKINS, of a daughter.

Aug. 27, at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, the wife of the Rev. JAMES WOOD, of a daughter.

Aug. 22, at Lea Bridge, near Matlock, Derbyshire, the wife of LEWIS STONE, draper and grocer, of a son.

Aug. 26, at Lichfield, Mrs. ROBERT H. CUMAN, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 27, at the Caledonian Road Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. FREDERICK DUNKERTON, of Benetton-street, Caledonian-road, to EMMA, daughter of Mr. RICHARD COLEMAN.

Aug. 26, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington, by the Rev. John Hall, Mr. JOHN MILNE, Mills-hill, near Manchester, to HARRIETT, second daughter of the late JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Thornhill-square, Islington, London.

Aug. 27, at Tottenham and Edmonton Independent Chapel, by the Rev. Isaac Dossy, of Lower Edmonton, Mr. WM. JOHNSON, F.R.A.S., of Bicester, Oxon, to Miss MARY FERGUSON, of the same place.

Aug. 21, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. James Parsons, ROBERT, eldest son of the late Rev. THOMAS STRATTON, of Hull, to ELIZABETH ROBINSON, only daughter of the late JOHN LINTON, Esq., of Hull.

Aug. 22, at Darlington, by the Rev. T. W. Minton, G. S. MILLER, Esq., of London, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of FRANCIS NEWBURN, Esq., solicitor, and chief bailiff of Darlington.

Aug. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dean of the College of Preceptors, C. J. ALLEN, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Northumberland-park, Tottenham, to ANNETTE VICTORINE, daughter of J. PARKER, Esq., Secretary of the College of Preceptors.

Aug. 23, at the Independent Chapel, Ringwood, by the Rev. George Harris, Mr. SAMUEL BARTLETT, of Burnt Mill, Romsey, to MARY JANE, only daughter of Mr. J. VIAL, of the former place.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 22, at Overton Mill, near Greenock, JAMES, infant son of Mr. J. W. ANDERSON, Kinning House, Glasgow.

Aug. 3, at Will Hall, Alton, Hants, Mrs. GUNNER, the wife of W. GUNNER, Esq., in the peace and hope of the Gospel.

Aug. 22, at Glasgow, after a few hours' illness, Mr. ALEXANDER HODGE, aged eighty-nine. Faith, hope, and love, were his life; and he departed, as he lived, rejoicing in his Saviour.

Aug. 18, at Cratfield, near Halesworth, Suffolk, the Rev. JOHN W. WAYNE, Independent minister, formerly of Hitchin, Herts, aged sixty-one.

July 4, FREDERICK P. H. SMITH, Esq., dearly beloved and deeply lamented, youngest son of WM. SMITH, Esq., of Villa Belair, Ryde, Isle of Wight, late British Judge of the Mixed Commission Courts for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, at Sierra Leone, aged twenty-six. He died at sea, on his passage home from the above-named colony.

Aug. 7, while serving in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, of cholera, after six hours' illness, EDWARD HENRY HUGHES D'ARCY, First Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship Sidon, and second son of Rear-Admiral HUGHES D'ARCY, of Knowlton Court, Kent, aged thirty-two.

Aug. 22, at Petit Ménéage, Jersey, the residence of his father-in-law, the Rev. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, late Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in his fortieth year.

Aug. 23, at Heath Hall, near Godalming, WILFRED HENRY WELLSLEY, only son of ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq., after an illness of forty-eight hours, aged six years and four months.

Aug. 23, at Rottingdean, Sussex, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Colonel FREDERICK RODOLPH BLAKE, C.B., of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, second son of the late Wm. BLAKE, Esq., of 62, Portland-place, and Danesbury, Hertfordshire.

May 1, at Adelaide, South Australia, while bathing, WILLIAM LENNOX CLELAND, third son of the Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham, London, aged twenty-two.

Aug. 13, suddenly, of cholera, at Riva, on the Lago di Garda, the Rev. GEORGE HODSON, M.A., Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary's, in that city.

Aug. 18, at St. Germain-en-Laye, the Dowager SARAH Lady TRENHAM, widow of the late HENRY ROYCE CURZON, fifteenth Baron TRENHAM.

Aug. 19, HEPHIZIBAH, wife of Mr. WM. FLOCK, of the Vatch Mills, Stroud, Gloucestershire, fifth daughter of the late Mr. JOHN ADEY, of the Rock Mills, Painswick, after a long and painful illness, born with Christian resignation, in her fifty-ninth year.

Aug. 19, at sea, on board the Clyde transport, returning invalided from the Crimea, the Rev. ROBERT FREEMAN, M.A., one of the Officiating Chaplains to the Army in the East, late incumbent of Ashley, Warwickshire, aged thirty-eight.

Aug. 20, the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Chester, Minister in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, aged seventy-six.

Aug. 20, at Bournemouth, GRANVILLE BECKFORD PITT, second son of Lord and Lady RIVERS, in his eighteenth year.

Aug. 21, at Quadrant-grove, Haverstock-hill, ANNE GERTRUDE, second daughter of the Rev. T. SEAVILL, in her fourth year.

Aug. 21, at Thorpe-next-Ipswich, EDMOND WODEHOUSE, Esq., for thirty-eight years M.P. for the county of Norfolk, aged seventy-one.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

During the past week the Stock Market, mainly in consequence of the absence of leading members, has been dull, with few variations. To-day there has been but little business doing. Consols have been operated in at 91½ to 91¾, both for delivery and the 6th September. Reduced at 91½ to 92, and New Three per Cents. at 92½ to 92¾. Exchequer-bills of both issues range from 12s. to 16s. prem. India Bonds at 25s. to 29s. prem. Exchequer-bonds, 100½.

There has been an active business in Foreign Stocks. Turkish Bonds were dealt in at 93½ and 94; the Four per Cent. Scrip at 2½ 2½ and 2½ premium; Venezuela Bonds were dealt in from 31½ to 32; Ecuador at 4½; Granada at 19; Mexican at 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 82; Portuguese Five per Cents. at 48½; and the Three per Cents. at 40; Sardinian at 86. Spanish Three per Cents. 18½. Passive, 4½ 4½. Committee's Certificates, 4½ per cent.

Railway Shares were firmer. Great Northerns were done at 89½, and the A Stock at 71½. Great Westerns advanced to 57½. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 83½. North Westerns, 95½ ex div. South Westerns ranged from 85½ to 84½ ex div. Midlands 71½ 71½. Yorks, 49 to 49½.

Foreign and Colonial Shares generally were flatter. In mines there was little doing; Australian, with 6½ paid, sold as low as ½. Port Phillips, 1½ paid, at 5s. United Mexican, 3½ 3½. In Bank Shares, London and Westminster were done at 48½; New South Wales at 35; Oriental at 42½, and 43½. Union of Australia improved to 73½, and the New Shares were dealt in at 8½. Australian Royal Mail, 4½. Canada Company were dealt in at 133½. Canada Government Stock at 115. Crystal Palace Preference, ½ prem. General Screw Steam higher, at 18½, 18½. Royal Mail Steam flatter at 80, and South Australian Land Shares, 10s. lower.

The railway calls for the ensuing month amount to 761,500*l.*, making a total for the nine months this year of 11,163,965*l.*

The arrivals of gold for the past week amounted to only 105,000*l.*; but although ascertained exports were only 35,000*l.*, it is known that all the late arrivals were shipped to the Continent, together with a further account drawn from the Bank of England.

The advices from the manufacturing towns regarding the trade of the past week are all satisfactory. Confidence in the prospects of the war, as well as in the results of the harvest, seems to have imparted steadiness to almost every department, and there can be no question that the commerce of the country and the general state of employment are such as would be deemed satisfactory even during a period of perfect peace. At Manchester, although buyers continue to act with great caution, the recent tendency to improvement has been sustained. From Birmingham the report shows an increasing activity in the iron-market, which leaves little doubt of an advance of 20s. per ton being decided upon at the next quarterly meetings, at the end of September. Tin and tin-wares are also in demand at an advance. At Nottingham the transactions at this season are usually limited but orders have been received to a good extent, and the anticipations for the future are favourable. In the woollen districts there has been no material alteration, the operations being on a full average scale at firm prices. The Irish linen-markets have been well attended, and show signs of returning animation. From almost all parts of the United Kingdom the statements respecting the harvest are encouraging, and the steady character of business has been owing to a fair home demand, no less than to purchases for shipment.

There has not been much animation in the general business of the port of London during the past week. The number of ships reported inward was 153, being 86 less than the previous week; and the number cleared outward was 129, showing an increase of 10. Of those clearing outward, 21 were in ballast.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised five vessels—three to Port Philip, one to Sydney, and one to Adelaide—with an aggregate capacity of 3,181 tons. The rates of freight have not exhibited any material alteration.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for the month ending July 31, as well as for the first seven months of 1855, just published, present the following results: For the month for which the returns are made up, the declared value of articles of British produce exported was 8,150,383*l.*; for what may be considered the corresponding month of 1854 it was 9,439,643*l.* From Jan 1, to July 31, 1855, the value of our exports was 51,262,705*l.*; and if, for the purpose of comparison, we add the value of the average exports for five days more, so as that the time may be equal in both cases, we find that, for the first seven months of 1855, we exported to the extent of 52,830,085*l.*, and for the same period of 1854, to 53,612,645*l.*; the decrease being 5,782,560*l.*

The column of quantities entered for home consumption shows that in the past month, contrasted with the corresponding period last year, there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of nearly every important article generally used for purposes of domestic comfort.

As regards the Navigation returns they show that in the foreign trade the total amount of tonnage entering inwards during the last month was 765,000, as compared with 749,000 last year; clearing outwards the quantity was, in 1855, 863,000; in 1854, 765,000.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

|                     | Wed.   | Thurs. | Fri.    | Sat.    | Mon.   | Tues.   |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 3 per Ct. Consols   | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2  |
| Consols for Account | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2  |
| 3 per Cent. Red.    | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2  |
| New 3 per Cent.     | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2  |
| Annuities           | —      | —      | —       | 233     | —      | 231     |
| India Stock         | —      | —      | 215 1/2 | 215 1/2 | 16     | 215 1/2 |
| Bank Stock          | —      | —      | —       | —       | —      | —       |
| Exchequer-bills     | 13 pm  | 16 pm  | —       | 12 pm   | —      | —       |
| India Bonds         | 26 pm  | 30 pm  | —       | 30 pm   | 30 pm  | —       |
| Long Annuities      | —      | —      | 4       | —       | 4 1-16 | 4 1-16  |

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1855.

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT.         |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Notes issued, £29,506,690 | Government Debt, £11,015,100    |
|                           | Other Securities, 2,984,900     |
|                           | Gold Coin & Bullion, 15,806,690 |
|                           | Silver Bullion, —               |
| £29,506,690               | £29,506,690                     |

| BANKING DEPARTMENT.                  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000    | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £12,810,164 |
| Reserve, 3,369,751                   | Other Securities, 14,943,006                                       |
| Public Deposits, 6,407,739           | Notes, 9,229,550   |
| Other Deposits, 12,250,406           | Gold and Silver Coin, 610,288                                      |
| Seven Day and other Bills, 1,012,112 |  |
| £37,593,008                          | £37,593,008  |

August 23, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.



## The Gazette.

Friday, August 24, 1855.

## BANKRUPTS.

FURWELL, H. K., and KARL, A., Fenchurch-street, City, insurance brokers, Sept. 3, Oct. 9; solicitor, Mr. Walton, Bucklersbury.

DICKINSON, R., Witcham, near Ely, Cambridgeshire, draper, Sept. 3, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Tugue, Crown-court, Chancery.

BROWN, H. W., St. Albans, Hertfordshire, innkeeper, Sept. 3, Oct. 2; solicitor, Messrs. Fox and Son, Finsbury-circus.

SMITH, J., Shoemakers, Kent, dealer in drugs, Sept. 3, Oct. 2; solicitor, Messrs. Warry and Co., New-inn.

HILL, G., Kentish-town, builder, Sept. 4, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

SEWELL, J. J., Brighton, Sussex, apothecary, Sept. 6, Oct. 9; solicitor, Mr. Lee, Gray's-inn-square.

LEVY, N., Worcester, clothier, Sept. 3, Oct. 4; solicitor, Messrs. Sole and Co., London; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

JENNINGS, J., Tetbury, Gloucestershire, linendraper, Sept. 4, Oct. 15; solicitor, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

DAY, D., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer, Sept. 10, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Chadwick, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

BRIGGS, S., Briggs, W., and BANKS, A., Keighley, Yorkshire, machine makers, Sept. 10, Oct. 12; solicitor, Messrs. Weatherhead and Burr, Keighley; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

BEAN, D., Halifax, Yorkshire, apothecary, Sept. 11, Oct. 5; solicitor, Messrs. Stocks and Co., Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

O'DONNELL, A., Liverpool, chair seller, Sept. 6 and 27; solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

BIRCHWELL, R., Bury, Lancashire, innkeeper, Sept. 4 and 27; solicitor, Mr. Whitehead, Bury.

WALTON, T., Haverton-hill, Durham, glass manufacturer, August 30, Oct. 17; solicitor, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and Mr. Brignal, Durham.

## DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 14, W. P. Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, chemist—Sept. 14, H. Adams, Uxbridge, Middlesex, mealman—Sept. 17, J. Roddington, Manchester, malt factor—Sept. 20, P. Greenslade, Stoke Canon, Devonshire, farmer—Sept. 20, H. J. S. Robins, Tavistock, Devonshire, attorney—Sept. 20, W. J. Norworthy, Sidmouth, Devonshire, baker—Sept. 20, J. Mansfield, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, ship builder—Sept. 20, S. Rose and R. W. Rose, Honiton, Devonshire, drapers—Sept. 20, R. W. Wyllie, St. Leonard, Devonshire, flax scutcher—Sept. 20, E. A. Lock, Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, linendraper—Sept. 20, T. S. Bealey, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer—Sept. 20, G. N. Bult, Tiverton, Devonshire, druggist—Sept. 17, D. Couzens, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, cab proprietor.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Southam, E. Langfield, and E. Southam, Manchester, shippers—S. Southam and A. Southam, Manchester, accountants—J. Elwin and J. Coleman, Kent, auctioneers—E. Nicholls and A. Burridge, Bridport, Dorsetshire, attorneys—T. Organ and G. Pitt, Birmingham, patent improved dress fasteners—J. Duckworth and W. Brew, Liverpool, bricklayers—A. Tooth and F. W. Adams, Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, carvers—C. Matthews and G. Fletcher, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, iron hardware manufacturers—E. Campbell and G. Campbell, Manchester and Salford, rope manufacturers—Maria Jane Dean and Sarah Berry, Orchard-street, Portman-square, milliners—W. Spearman, E. Fuller, and J. Carr, Plymouth, drapers—S. Sheldon, jun., and C. Hague, Manchester, commission agents—J. Dick, Sons, and Co., Aldermanbury, City, dealers in thread—A. S. Macrae, and F. F. Law, Liverpool, brokers—R. Dunlop and J. Dunlop, Yeovil, Somersetshire, drapers—J. Jarvis and F. Barry, Turnwhell-lane and Cannon-street, City, spice merchants—C. Hargreaves, W. Thorburn, and W. Hargreaves, Shanghai, China, merchants—E. Brooker and J. Brooker, Southampton, carvers—T. Mortimer and M. Mortimer, Low Moor, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers—J. Martin and J. Strong, jun., Middlesbrough, North Riding of Yorkshire, booksellers—T. Pickup and H. Kitcher, Blackburn, Lancashire, brush makers—J. Goodband and R. B. Hamel, Leicester and New York—E. Chapman and W. Harvey, Savage-gardens, City, wine merchants—Mary Williams and W. Williams, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, fruiterers—T. Holme, J. Cunliffe, and W. Massey, Manchester, cotton-spinners—J. G. Thompson and E. Thompson, Breaston and Sawley, Derbyshire, farmers—C. J. Balle and A. Snurrey, Wine-office-court, City, engravers' tool cutters—R. Banks and J. Appleford, Gillingham-street, Fimlico, builders—G. Duke and C. Duke, Winchester, boot makers—T. H. Thomson and G. H. Wade, Leicester, wine merchants.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Forbes, J., Inverness, tanner, Sept. 7.  
Scott, J., Glasgow, builder, Sept. 3.

Tuesday, August 28, 1855.

## BANKRUPTS.

BAYLEY, G. S., Crown-court, Philpot-lane, commission agent Sept. 5, Oct. 8; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Ironmonger-lane.

MILLER, J., Piccadilly, fishmonger, Sept. 5, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Ironmonger-lane.

Wise, J., Bournemouth, Hampshire, coal merchant, Sept. 4, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Chapple, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.

ELLIS, E. F., Hendon, and Royal Exchange-buildings, stockbroker, Sept. 12, Oct. 12; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

SHALES, T. E., Brighton, linendraper, Sept. 11, Oct. 2; solicitor, Messrs. Ashurst and Co., Old Jewry.

JENNINGS, S., jun., Goswell-street, carver and glider, Sept. 11, Oct. 16; solicitor, Mr. Leigh, George-street, Mansion-house.

WALL, R., Piccadilly, saddler, Sept. 11, Oct. 16; solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

CUTLAW, E., Newport, Monmouthshire, cabinet maker, Sept. 10, Oct. 8; solicitor, Mr. Nash, Bristol.

ROBERTS, E., Stretford, Lancashire, licensed victualler, Sept. 7 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Atherton, Manchester.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Jameson, C. Doyle, C. Jones, and G. Moulton, Manchester, engineers—L. Duncombe and W. Duncombe, Abercorn-mews, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, job masters and livery stable keepers—D. Halkyard and J. Wallwork, Oldham, cotton spinners—T. Browning, G. J. Bird, H. Dearlove, and W. Browning, Waterloo-bridge wharf, Lambeth, timber merchants—R. Alnoworth and J. Hill, Bury, Lancashire, engravers to calico printers—M. Ditchburn and J. White, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ale and porter merchants—J. Harris and J. Darby, Halesowen, Worcestershire, coal masters—J. Pember and S. Latham, Manchester, cabinet makers—H. Visger, T. Miller, and G. Miller, Bristol, manufacturers and merchants, and at Cape Verde, coal agents, as far as regards T. Miller—T. Coates and B. Sles, Liverpool, soda-water manufacturers—H. Kennedy and W. R. Roebuck, Wolverhampton, Homelite Ore Company—G. H. Cox and E. Cox, Ashton-juxta-Birmingham, Warwickshire, common brewers—J. W. Way and T. Cooper, Portsmouth, accountants—D. Scott, W. Carter, and R. A. Watson, Liverpool, timber merchants—A. Hirst, T. Howgate, and E. Howgate, Batley Car, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—T. D. Dutton and T. R. Dutton—D. Marshall and E. W. Simkin, Birmingham, Manchester, warehousemen—R. S. Davies, W. Davies, R. S. Davies, and P. C. Evans, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, clothiers; as far as regards P. C. Evans—R. Harding and W. Harding, Manchester, foreign flour merchants—S. Marshall and J. J. Norton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agents—J. Barlow and S. Moss, Manchester, bricklayers—P. F. Dart and W. White, White Post-lane, Hackney-wick, and White-buildings, Bethnal-green, brickmakers—J. Cramp and W. F. Taberner, Warwick, and Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, timber merchants—W. Howard and G. Howard, York-street, Blackfriars-road, scale board and splint cutters—B. Sykes, J. Sykes, and J. Sykes, jun., Holt Head, near Huddersfield, at Huddersfield, and at New York, cloth manufacturers.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Skinner, W., Glasgow, builder, Sept. 6.  
Morton, A., Kilmarnock, manufacturer, Sept. 7.  
Smith, D., Leith, ship and commission agent, Sept. 6.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The supply of English wheat this morning consisted principally of new white, of fair and good quality, which sold readily to the millers at 76s to 82s, and very fine up to 84s. Old wheat was held at higher prices for both English and foreign, and towards close of market a good deal sold. Norfolk and Spanish flour were in good demand, the former at 4s to 5s, and Spanish at full 3s per sack advance on last Monday's prices. Barley was in dearer, and readier sale. Beans and peas maintained their former limits. The supply of oats has been very short for the last week, and the market for all sorts was 6d to 1s dearer to-day. Linseed and cakes were held firmly. Rapeseed is scarce, and inquired after.

## BRITISH.

| Wheat—                                   | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| Essex and Kent, Red 70 to 74             | 80 | 84 |
| Ditto White                              | 80 | 84 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red      | —  | —  |
| Scotch                                   | 74 | 76 |
| Rye                                      | 42 | 44 |
| Barley malting (new) 33                  | 35 | —  |
| Distilling                               | —  | —  |
| Malt (pale)                              | 62 | 70 |
| Beans, Mazagan                           | 44 | 48 |
| Ticks                                    | —  | —  |
| Harrow                                   | —  | —  |
| Pigeon                                   | —  | —  |
| Peas, White                              | 42 | 44 |
| Grey                                     | 38 | 42 |
| Maple                                    | 38 | 42 |
| Boilers                                  | 44 | 46 |
| Tares (English)                          | 36 | 38 |
| Foreign                                  | 34 | 36 |
| Oats (English feed)                      | 28 | 28 |
| Flour, town made, per sack of 280 lbs.   | 63 | 70 |
| Linseed, English                         | —  | —  |
| Baltic                                   | 70 | 75 |
| Black Sea                                | 74 | 76 |
| Hempseed                                 | 48 | 52 |
| Canaryseed                               | 46 | 54 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English | —  | —  |
| German                                   | —  | —  |
| French                                   | —  | —  |
| American                                 | —  | —  |
| Linseed Cakes, 162 lb to 164 lb          | —  | —  |
| Rape Cake, 62 lb to 64 lb per ton        | —  | —  |
| Rapeseed, 40 lb to 42 lb per last        | —  | —  |

## FOREIGN.

| Wheat—                      | s.       | d. |
|-----------------------------|----------|----|
| Dantzic                     | 76 to 82 | —  |
| Konigsberg, Red             | 72       | 82 |
| Pomeranian, Red             | 74       | 82 |
| Rostock                     | 74       | 82 |
| Danish and Holstein         | 72       | 78 |
| East Friesland              | 68       | 72 |
| Petersburg                  | 68       | 72 |
| Riga and Archangel          | 60       | 64 |
| Polish Odessa               | 68       | 72 |
| Marianopol                  | 78       | 84 |
| Taganrog                    | —        | —  |
| Egyptian                    | 46       | 52 |
| American (U.S.)             | 72       | 84 |
| Barley, Pomeranian          | 32       | 34 |
| Konigsberg                  | —        | —  |
| Danish                      | 32       | 35 |
| East Friesland              | 28       | 32 |
| Egyptian                    | 24       | 28 |
| Odessa                      | 24       | 27 |
| Beans—                      | —        | —  |
| Horse                       | 40       | 42 |
| Pigeon                      | 42       | 44 |
| Egyptian                    | 36       | 38 |
| Peas, White                 | 42       | 44 |
| Oats—                       | —        | —  |
| Dutch                       | 34       | 36 |
| Jahde                       | 22       | 30 |
| Danish                      | 21       | 27 |
| Danish, Yellow feed         | 24       | 28 |
| Swedish                     | 25       | 29 |
| Petersburg                  | 28       | 28 |
| Flour, per bar, of 100 lbs. | —        | —  |
| New York                    | 36       | 39 |
| Spanish, per sack           | 57       | 59 |
| Carawayseed                 | 32       | 34 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9½d per 4 lbs loaf.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, but its general quality was inferior. The receipts of beasts from our own grazing districts were very moderate, and much out of condition. The primest breeds moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the beef trade ruled inactive, at last week's quotations. The primest Scots realised 5s 2d to 5s 4d per cwt. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,600 shorthorns; from other parts of England 800 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; and from Scotland only 57 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were again limited for the time of year, and there was very little improvement in their quality. The mutton trade ruled firm, at Friday's advance in the quotations of 2d per cwt. Lambs came to hand in much better condition than for some time past, and the lamb trade was slow, at last week's currency. The few calves in the market sold readily, at from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs more money. In pigs, very little was doing, at late rates.

## Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

| Inf. coarse beasts, | s. | d. | s. | d. | Pr. coarse woolled | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 3 10 to 4 0         | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 4 6 to 4 10        | 5  | 0  | 5  | 2  |
| Second quality      | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  | Prime Southdown    | 5  | 0  | 5  | 2  |
| Prime large oxen    | 4  | 6  | 4  | 10 | Lgo. coarse calves | 4  | 4  | 4  | 10 |
| Prime Scots, &c.    | 5  | 0  | 5  | 4  | Prime small        | 5  | 0  | 5  | 4  |
| Coarse inf. sheep   | 3  | 6  | 3  | 10 | Large hogs         | 3  | 6  | 3  | 10 |
| Second quality      | 4  | 0  | 4  | 4  | Neat sm. porkers   | 4  | 0  | 4  | 6  |

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d.

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 28s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 27.

For the time of year, these markets are tolerably well supplied with most kinds of meat, and the trade is steady, as follows:—

## Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

| Inf. mutton      | s. | d. | s. | d. | Inf. mutton    | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|
| 3 4d to 3 8d     | 3  | 4  | 3  | 8  | 3 4d to 3 8d   | 3  | 4  | 3  | 8  |
| Middling ditto   | 3  | 10 | 4  | 0  | Middling ditto | 3  | 10 | 4  | 0  |
| Prime large oxen | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  | Prime ditto    | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  |
| Do. small do     | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  | Do. small do   | 4  | 2  | 4  | 4  |
| Large pork       | 3  | 8  | 4  | 0  | Small pork     | 4  | 0  | 4  | 6  |

Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Aug. 28.

SUGAR.—The market opened for the week with great animation, and a very large general business has been done at an advance of 1s upon the closing prices of Friday. 1,140 hhds of West India sold, including 500 in public sale. Barbadoes, 38s 6d to 41s 6d; Jamaica, 39s to 42s; 10,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all sold freely, 31s 6d to 40s 6d; grainy, 39s to 43s. 1,500 bags Bengal also sold at 39s to 43s 6d. About 6,000 boxes of Havannah sold by private contract at high prices. A cargo Havannah afloat, No 1,010 sold at 26s for Bristol, and a cargo of white Bahia at 27s for Gottenburgh. The refined market is again dearer; good brown lumps, 50s, which is 1s 6d advance on Friday's currency.

COFFEE.—250 cases Tellicherry sold in public sale at about last week's currency—59s 6d to 61s 6d. 100 bags Cochin sold, 50s to 56s 6d. 110 casks plantation Ceylon also sold at steady prices, 59s 6d to 65s.

TEA.—The market is quiet. Public sales are declared for Friday next.

RICE continues in good demand, and a fair amount of business done at fully previous rates.

RUM.—The market is quiet; prices are unaltered.

SALTPEPER.—A full amount of business done; say 2,000 bags sold, refraction 10½, 33s 6d; refraction 8½, 35s; refraction 4½, 38s 6d; which were fully previous rates.

METALS.—Iron is quoted at 79s; spelter sold, 23½ 15s.

COTTON.—400 bales Tianevelly sold at 4½d, which was a full price.

TALLOW.—The market is firm at 56s, both on the spot and to arrive.

In other articles no material alteration.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 27.—The high winds of last week are stated to have done considerable injury to the new crop, and in some districts the red mould has made its appearance to some extent. Should the latter continue to spread, the present high estimate of duty must be materially lessened. There has been rather more demand during the past week for the few hops remaining on sale at somewhat improved rates. Duty, 290,000.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—The transactions in Irish butter last week on board and landed were on a limited scale; the market dull, and prices for some descriptions the turn cheaper. Foreign of best quality was in demand at an advance of 2s; but nearly all other kinds met a slow sale at a decline of 1s to 2s. Bacon: The dealings in Irish and Hambro' singed sides were to a moderate extent. Previous rates were not well supported; in some instances sellers took rather less money. Hams scarce, and wanted at an advance of 2s. Lard rather more saleable, at no change in value.

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

|                     | s.  | d.  |                         | s. | d. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|----|----|
| Friesland, per cwt. | 99  | 100 | Cheshire (old) per cwt. | 74 | 90 |
| Kiel                | 94  | 98  | Cheddar                 | 74 | 88 |
| Dorset              | 104 | 108 | Double Gloucester       | 70 | 78 |
| Carlow              | 98  | 102 | Single ditto            | 60 | 74 |
| Waterford           | 90  | 94  | York Hams (new)         | 80 | 90 |
| Cork (new)          | 84  | 98  | Westmoreland ditto      | 78 | 86 |
| Limerick            | —   | —   | Irish ditto             | 74 | 84 |
| Sligo               | —   | —   | Wiltshire Bacon (dried) | 80 | 84 |
| Fresh, per dozen    | 11  | 13  | Irish (green)           | 74 | 76 |

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 25.—The market is well supplied with all kinds of produce now in season. West India pines still continue to arrive, and English ones are unusually well supplied. Peaches, nectarines, and plums are plentiful, and grapes of excellent quality are abundant. Apples and pears now begin to make their appearance in considerable quantities. Strawberries are over. Oranges realise from 12s to 20s per hundred. Potatoes are plentifully supplied. Lettuces realise from 6d to 9d per score. Cut flowers consist of passion-flowers, heliotropes, euphorbias, pinks, carnations, cyclamens, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 27.—Very large supplies of home-grown potatoes are on sale here, and about 20 tons have arrived from abroad since Monday last. An extensive business is doing, as follows: Middlings, 45s to 50s; best, 60s to 70s per ton.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—There is no variation to note in the trade for clover during the past week. New rape comes in very limited supply, and was 3s to 4s dearer this morning. New seeds of all descriptions come forward from the growers in very limited quantities, and sell at full prices. Canaryseed met with limited supply at 2s to 3s dearer.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—A good business has been transacted in our market since Monday last, and prices have an upward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted to-day at 56s per cwt. Town tallow, 55s nett cash. Rough fat, 3s per cwt.

## PARTICULARS.

|                            | 1851.         | 1852.         | 1853.         | 1854.         | 1855.         |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stock                      | Casks, 32856  | Casks, 39878  | Casks, 10980  | Casks, 32882  | Casks, 34292  |
| Price of Yellow Candle     | 38. 0d 39. 0d | 51. 0d 51. 0d | 65. 0d 65. 0d | 57. 0d 57. 0d | 57. 0d 57. 0d |
| Delivery last Week         | 1353          | 2433          | 1775          | 1369          | 2771          |
| Ditto from the 1st of June | 17316         | 15529         | 19247         | 14443         | 23404         |
| Arrived last Week          | 1213          | 1162          | 1730          | 1743          | 639           |
| Ditto from the 1st of June | 13549         | 14788         | 12912         | 11325         | 13941         |
| Price of Town Tallow       | 39s 6d 40. 3d | 34 5/2 34 5/2 | 94 6/8 94 6/8 | 57 3/4 57 3/4 | 57 3/4 57 3/4 |

OILS, Monday.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is in moderate request at 43s per cwt. Most other oils are steady at our quotations. Turpentine is selling on former terms.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The business doing in flax is limited, yet prices are well supported. Most kinds of hemp move off steadily, at full quotations. Petersburg clean, 44½ to 45½; Manila, 37½ to 41½; Sunn, 14½ to 20½; Bombay, 17½ to 26½ per ton. Jute and coir goods are about stationary.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,179 bales from New York, 1,033 from South Australia, 924 from the Cape of Good Hope, 80 from Mogadore, 64 from Buenos Ayres, 10 from Madras, and 18 from Germany. The market is quiet, but steady. Although there is no great pressure of supply, the English market is in a most inactive state. No actual decline has been submitted to in the quotations, but to effect anything with large sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

|                           | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Down tags and ewes        | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Half-bred hogs            | 0  | 11 | 1  | 0  |
| Half-bred wethers         | 0  | 11 | 1  | 0  |
| Leicester fleeces (mixed) | 0  | 11 | 1  | 0  |
| Kent fleeces              | 0  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Flannel wool              | 0  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Blanket wool              | 0  | 8  | 1  | 0  |

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

| HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 25. |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |        |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.               |  |  |  |  | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | pr lb. |
| Ditto 64 72 lbs.                          |  |  |  |  | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | "      |
| Ditto 72 80 lbs.                          |  |  |  |  | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | "      |
| Ditto 80 88 lbs.                          |  |  |  |  | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | "      |
| Ditto 88 96 lbs.                          |  |  |  |  | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "      |
| Ditto 96 104 lbs.                         |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "      |
| Horse Hides                               |  |  |  |  | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | each   |
| Calf Skins, light                         |  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | "      |
| Ditto full                                |  |  |  |  | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | "      |
| Polled Sheep                              |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | "      |
| Kents and Half Breds                      |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "      |
| Downs                                     |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | "      |
| Lambs                                     |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 0 | "      |
| Shearlings                                |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "      |



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**212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES** (non-conducting and vapour-proof), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

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**CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT** has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES. It is a non-conductor.—It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.—It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.—It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.—From its lightness, weighing only 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.—UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE THE TEMPERATURE.

**INODOROUS FELT**, for damp walls; and for damp floors under carpets and floor cloths; also for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalize the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

**PATENT FELT SHEATHING** for covering Ships' Bottoms, &c. **DRY HAIR FELT**, for Deadening Sound, and Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.  
Samples, Testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and Co., DOWGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.  
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Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

|                    |              |                  |              |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Dress Coats . . .  | 21s. to 42s. | Talms . . .      | 25s. to 50s. |
| Frock ditto . . .  | 25s. to 42s. | Poncho . . .     | 21s. to 42s. |
| Paletots . . .     | 21s.         | Fancy Vests . .  | 5s. to 10s.  |
| Oxonian Coat . .   | 16s. to 24s. | Hussar Suits . . | 23s. to 28s. |
| Albion Over-Coat . | 21s. to 42s. | The New Circular |              |
| Toga . . .         | 25s. to 30s. | Coat with Belt . | 13s. 6d.     |

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On and after this date, the prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway will be as follows:—

From the South Yorkshire Coal Field: House Coals, screened, Rothwell Haigh, 21s.; Flockton's, 21s.; Barnsley Softs, 20s.; Silkstone, 24s. 0d.

From the Derbyshire Coal Field: Tipton, or Clay Cross, 22s.

From the County of Durham: Best Wall's-end, 25s. 6d.; Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wall's-end, 27s.

Barnsley Harbours, for steam purposes, 21s.; Baker's Hartley, 20s.; Small, 13s.; Nuts, 19s.

These Coals will be delivered at the above prices five miles from the Bishopsgate or Mile-end Stations. 1s. per ton per mile will be charged beyond that distance. Orders may be addressed to Mr. A. S. PRIOR, Mile-end or Bishopsgate Stations. Cash to be paid on or before delivery.

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